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ESTABLISHED 1887

Pershings Reported To Arrive In Germany

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Less than 24 hours after parliament approved the emplacement of American missiles in West Germany, the first battery of Pershing-2 systems was reported Wednesday to have been flown to a U.S. air base in the southern part of the country.

"The first missile components will arrive in the Federal Republic starting today," said Peter H. Boenisch, the government spokesman. He said the initial contingent of missiles should be operational by year's end.

But another official said at midday that the first nine missiles, and parts for four others, had "just landed." This official said the dismantled missiles would be transferred from an air base to their operational site.

The dismantled missiles were widely believed to have been flown into the U.S. air base at Ramstein in southern West Germany. From there they are expected to be transported to the U.S. Army 56th Field Artillery Brigade at Mutlangen, near Schwäbisch Gmünd.

Nine journalists were reported to have been detained by police for filming in the security zone around the Ramstein base. Two of them were from the East German news agency ADN and could be charged with espionage, police reported.

U.S. officials have not expressed great concern about the logistics of getting the Pershing-2s to the three southern bases that will ultimately house them. But anti-missile demonstrators could hamper the army in conducting exercises that require the missiles to be moved from their bases to forward areas.

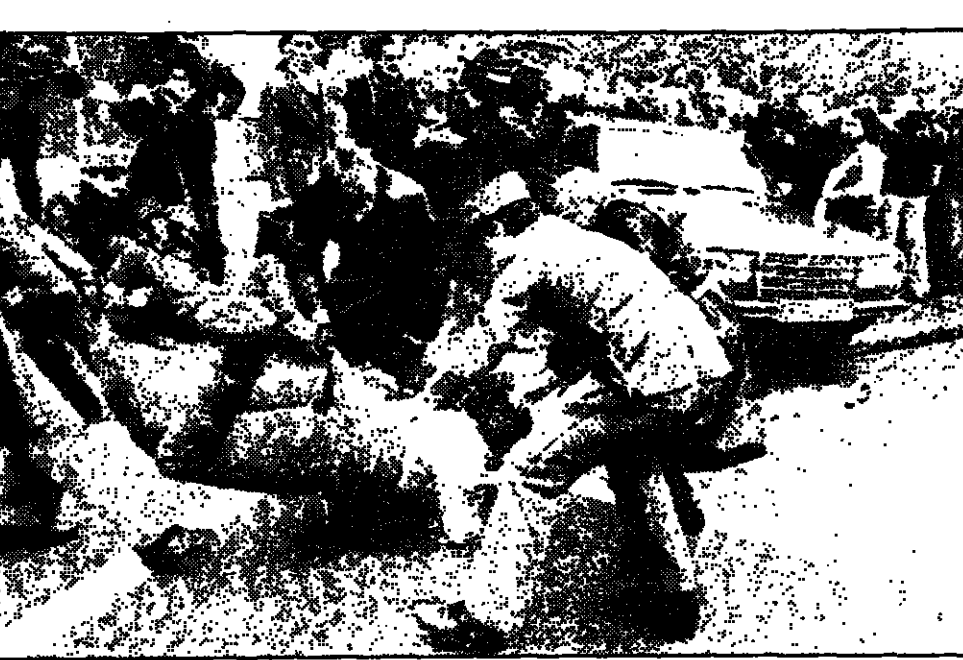
A total of 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles are scheduled to be emplaced in West Germany by 1988 as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization plan to deploy 572 missiles in five West European nations.

West Germany is the only West European country where Pershing-2s will be stationed. This has singled it out for harsh criticism by the Soviet Union, which some military experts believe fears the swift-flying ballistic missiles more than the slower, ground-hugging cruise missiles.

Mr. Boenisch said Wednesday that the government expressed "deep regret" over the Soviet decision to leave the Geneva talks on medium-range arms limitation. He said Moscow bore full responsibility for the move.



Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, above with glasses, the chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles, leaving the U.S. mission after the negotiations broke down on Wednesday. Below, police drag away demonstrators who blocked Mr. Kvitsinsky's car.



Russians Fulfill Threat to Halt Talks in Geneva On Euromissiles

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union broke off the current round of talks with the United States on intermediate-range nuclear missiles Wednesday, saying it would set no date for resuming the negotiations.

The action was described as unjustified and unfortunate by the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze. He said the United States deeply regretted the Soviet decision and was prepared to continue talking.

While avoiding predictions that the Russians would soon return to the talks here, Mr. Nitze called attention to the careful and apparently non-definitive character of the Soviet announcement of the talks' interruption.

The Soviet action was described in an official statement from the Tass news agency as a "discontinuation of the present round of talks." This step was widely expected because the Soviet leadership frequently said over the two-year course of the negotiations that they could not be continued once deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles began in European countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

With the approval Tuesday in West German Bundestag of the missiles' emplacement, the Russians were faced with a situation in which their own threats could be tested. A NATO analyst viewed the decision to break off the meetings as logical, with the Russians hoping to limit or roll back deployment



Paul H. Nitze

during a period of heightened tension in Western Europe.

The deployment schedule calls for the stationing of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles by 1988. The decision to deploy the weapons is explained by NATO as a measure to counter the 243 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, targeted on Western Europe by the Soviet Union, and the 117 mobile SS-20s it has aimed at points in Asia.

Mr. Nitze, at a news conference, appeared to attempt to pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arafat Backers Say PLO Accepts Arab Proposals To End Tripoli Fighting

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Aides to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Wednesday that they had agreed in principle to a package of Saudi-Syrian proposals to end Palestinian fighting around this northern Lebanese port.

One aide, Ahmed Abdel-Rahman, said the package included a cease-fire, the withdrawal of all Palestinian fighters from northern Lebanon and an agreement to save the unity of the PLO through dialogue.

Asked if he thought that anti-

Arafat rebels pressing in on loyalists around Tripoli would also accept the agreement, Mr. Abdel-Rahman said: "If Syria tells them to stop, they will stop. They are the servants of the Syrian regime."

However, Ahmed Jibril, one of the Palestinian rebel leaders, said earlier: "There are no negotiations. We have turned down all mediation attempts."

Mr. Jibril, leader of the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, said that Mr. Arafat and his men had three more days to admit defeat and leave Tripoli.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman, the senior loyalist spokesman, said the package implied that Mr. Arafat would leave Tripoli, his only stronghold since two nearby refugee camps fell to the rebels last week.

"Our condition is the withdrawal of all forces," he said, "and surely he is one of our forces."

He added that Mr. Arafat still insisted on guarantees, which he would spell out in detail at an urgent meeting with four Arab heads of state or foreign ministers.

Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia and the PLO would take part in the meeting to heal the rift in the Palestinian movement, he said.

The meeting would take place within days, he said. He did not identify the site of the talks.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman said the package was worked out Tuesday in Damascus at a meeting between the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, Abdel-Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud.

Mr. Jibril indicated, however, that the rebels were in no mood to compromise with Mr. Arafat, whom he described as a traitor to his people and a puppet of conservative Arab governments.

He said the rebels hoped to bring Mr. Arafat to trial before a revolutionary court to account for what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France and Arabs Appeal for End To Tripoli Battles

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Algeria, Egypt, France and Jordan jointly proposed a UN Security Council resolution Wednesday deploring the loss of life in Palestinian fighting in northern Lebanon and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

The draft resolution invited the parties concerned to settle their differences peacefully and refrain from the threat or use of force. The four-nation move followed an unsuccessful appeal on Nov. 11 by the president of the council for a halt to the bloodshed around the Lebanese port of Tripoli, where supporters and opponents of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, are fighting.

Lebanon cuts ties with Iran. Lebanon broke diplomatic relations with Iran on Wednesday and decided to "freeze" ties with Libya, Reuters reported from Beirut.

The decision was made by the Lebanese cabinet at its weekly session, an official source said. However, there was no official announcement after the meeting.

Reagan Is Said to Order Secret Inquiry of Aides Over Leaks

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has secretly ordered a Justice Department investigation of his own senior staff, cabinet officers and foreign policy advisers in connection with news reports that he was told had disclosed vital U.S. military and diplomatic strategy in Lebanon.

Administration officials said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan launched the investigation nine weeks ago in a letter to Attorney General William French Smith requesting that

Mr. Smith use "all legal means" to find the sources of the reports in The Washington Post and on the three major U.S. television networks.

The reports gave details from meetings of the National Security Council on Sept. 10 and 11, in which Mr. Reagan and senior officials discussed the progress of negotiations in Lebanon and steps that could be taken to protect U.S. Marines there.

As part of the sweeping Justice Department investigation, which one official said is "still red hot," the Federal Bureau of Investigation has questioned senior officials in

the White House, the National Security Council, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, including everyone who attended the Sept. 11 NSC meeting.

Those interviewed by the FBI include the former national security affairs adviser, William P. Clark, who is now secretary of the interior; the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d; Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey.

In the first news reports that triggered the investigation, the televi-

sion networks reported on Sept. 12 that Robert C. McFarlane, then Mr. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, had recommended U.S. air strikes against Syrian positions in Lebanon to protect the U.S. peacekeeping force stationed in Beirut. The Washington Post reported the next day that Mr. Reagan had authorized air strikes against forces shelling the marines.

Mr. Clark was described as "damned angry" about the disclosures and told Mr. Reagan on Sept. 13 that the news reports had jeopardized Mr. McFarlane's efforts to attain a cease-fire in Lebanon and possibly endangered Mr. McFar-

lane's life. Mr. McFarlane has since become the White House national security affairs adviser.

Administration officials had regarded the Sept. 11 National Security Council meeting, conducted under tight security on a Sunday afternoon at the White House, as extraordinarily sensitive and were surprised and irritated to see the reports about it.

Mr. Reagan, who has complained often about news leaks whenever an unfavorable report has appeared, was described as sharing the anger and concern of

ward a reduction of armaments," he added.

He was referring to a program to withdraw about 1,400 obsolete battlefield nuclear weapons over the next five years. The plan, approved at a NATO foreign ministers' meeting last month in Canada, would leave about 4,600 such weapons in Europe.

Mr. Reagan also said he had no indication as to when the Russians might return to the Geneva talks. He said the United States would do "everything that we can to bring them back ... by continuing to persuade them that it's to their advantage as well as anyone else's."

He added: "I still don't believe there's danger of nuclear conflict as long as we have the deterrent power that we have."

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, news of the withdrawal announcement by Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator in Geneva, was received during a routine meeting of the alliance's Council of Ambassadors.

The council responded in a statement: "We would deplore any decision to withdraw from these important talks and believe that any such decision would be unjustified. We hope therefore that any suspension would be temporary."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(AP, Reuters)

Official Visitors Relish U.S. Wilderness

Escorts on Government Tours Mix Outdoors With City Life

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — George Lambert recalls taking a Belgian radio commentator on a weekend of canoeing in Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

"We heard a wolf pack hunting across the lake," said Mr. Lambert. "You could hear the juveniles coming in and yelping once the kill was made. The visitor thought it was the biggest experience of his trip."

Mr. Lambert is one of about a thousand people under federal contract to work, mostly part time, as escorts and interpreters for foreign visitors brought to the United States under government auspices.

Most of the visitors come as part of the International Visitor Program, which is administered by the United States Information Agency and regarded by U.S. officials as a considerable success.

A total of 38 heads of state or government now in office have been "visitors," as well as more than 300 cabinet members from around the world. Many journalists, critics, scientists, university officials and teachers have also participated.

"Often the U.S. image abroad is false or negative," Mr. Lambert said, "that all you have to do is show them what's what and it turns out to be a positive experience."

Escorts are warned against at-

tempting to influence the political perceptions of visitors.

The escorts are a widely assorted group — actors between engagements, graduate students, an opera singer, and many retired Foreign Service and military officers. But in the judgment of Donald F. Barnes, the chief of the interpreting branch of the State Department's Language Services Division, Mr. Lambert is "perhaps the most interesting of the entire group."

Mr. Lambert, 55, is fluent in both French and Japanese. He won silver and bronze medals in the 1956 and 1960 Olympic Games as a contestant in the pentathlon, a contest in which contestants ride a horse, engage in fencing duels, shoot targets with a pistol, swim 300 meters and run 4,000 meters cross country.

His home is near River Falls, Wisconsin, but he is not often there. For six of the last seven years Mr. Lambert has spent four winter months among the Swampy Cree Indians in the northern reaches of Canada's Manitoba province, snow-shoeing and pulling his sled from cabin to cabin in temperatures as low as 68 degrees below zero to collect tape recorded accounts of trapping life.

Most years he also spends about two months in London and Paris to attend theater performances and concerts. He works as an escort "about four or five months" a year and recently took off on a Wash-

ington-to-San Francisco swing with five Japanese experts in vocational education and building construction.

"Novice" escorts get \$64 a day. Experienced hands like Mr. Lambert, who has been part of the program for 16 years, get \$90. Novices and old hands alike get per diem traveling expenses of \$94, with added expense money when traveling with high-ranking guests.

Most visitors ask to see the most famous U.S. cities. But in an informal poll of visitors, a stop in Sioux City, Iowa, was selected as the best experience.

This throws light on some of the factors that have made the International Visitor Program an almost undisputed success. Ninety-four U.S. cities have volunteer groups that arrange local interviews and professional programs and also chauffeur and entertain the foreigners.

"The professional schedule is the bone and marrow of a trip," Mr. Lambert said. "But the big problem is that you must fill your weekends with something. My thing is to try to offset experiences, to flesh out a 30-day trip with life experiences that stay with them more than professional meetings."

A USIA official said that some escorts "are worn smooth like pebbles," adding: "It is very hard to retain your enthusiasm after you have seen the Grand Canyon 25 times." For that reason, the escort's manual warns that escorts must

INSIDE

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■ McGee Bundy called for a "less than equal" U.S. counterstrike in the event of nuclear war. Page 3.

■ Caspar Weinberger criticized Congress for not spending enough on defense. Page 3.

INSIGHTS

■ Soviet influence in Africa apparently has declined in the last five years. Page 10.

■ Brazilian debt totaling \$3.8 billion will be rescheduled by Western governments. Page 11.

■ Consumer prices in the United States rose a modest 0.4 percent in October. Page 12.

■ Rhône-Poulenc shuffled its top management. Page 15.

TOMORROW

■ "Anatolian Civilizations," a mammoth series of art shows in Istanbul, is reviewed by Souten Melikian. Weekend.

share a visit to the Grand Canyon "with apparent interest and enthusiasm."

"It is hard to fake that," said Mr. Lambert. He says he finds repeated visits to Niagara Falls harder to take.



SUMMIT TALK — Shahn Shagari of Nigeria listened Wednesday as Margaret Thatcher of Britain leaned over to speak to the Indian leader, Indira Gandhi, as the Commonwealth meeting opened in New Delhi. Page 3.

9 Bases Are Expected to House U.S. Missiles

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Bases in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands will house the 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to be deployed under a 1978 NATO decision.

The decision to deploy the U.S. missiles has received parliamentary approval in all of these countries except the Netherlands. Some of the 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and components for the 108 Pershing-2s have arrived at U.S. bases in Britain, and reportedly in West Germany as well.

NATO has never officially announced the sites and timetable for deployment over the next five years, but according to defense sources in the five countries, nine sites have been selected.

This tentative deployment plan with approximate basing dates: Greenham Common, Britain, 96 cruise missiles, of which 16 are to be operational in December; Mutlangen, West Germany, 36 Pershing-2 missiles, of which nine are to be operational in December; Comiso, Italy, 112 cruise missiles, of which 16 are to be operational by March; Heilbronn and Neu-Ulm, West Germany, 36 Pershing-2 missiles each, to arrive by late 1984.

Florennes, Belgium, 48 cruise missiles, to arrive possibly in 1985; Woensdrecht, the Netherlands, 48 cruise missiles, to arrive possibly by mid-1986; Bitburg, West Germany, 96 cruise missiles, to arrive in 1986, and Molesworth, Britain, 64 cruise missiles, to arrive in 1988.

Russians Fulfill Threat to Leave Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

sent the Soviet step in the least dramatic light possible.

"As you know," he said, "the Soviets did not say they were breaking off the talks absolutely. They declared they were discontinuing the present round without setting a date for resumption."

The NATO analyst described the Soviet departure statement as a "medium-line" document, which is situated between potential formulations that he described as totally hard or rather more soft. If the Russians had sought a more definitive position, he said, they would have used the phrase "the negotiations have ended."

Instead, the analyst continued, they made a reference to the notion of the talks resuming, and chose a relatively imprecise word — "discontinuation" — to characterize their action.

In a statement issued after the 25-minute meeting Wednesday, the U.S. negotiator described the Soviet decision "as unjustified as it is unfortunate."

"The Soviet Union has rationalized the suspension of these negotiations on the grounds that approval by NATO parliaments of U.S. missile deployments and United States deployments of those mis-

siles make continuation of such talks impossible," Mr. Nitze stated.

"In 1979, when the United States first proposed INF (intermediate-range nuclear force) negotiations to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union had already deployed some 140 SS-20s globally," he added. "The global total of SS-20s is now 360, and this Soviet buildup continues. This continuing Soviet buildup has not prevented the United States from pursuing these negotiations and making every effort to reach an equitable agreement. These negotiations should continue until an agreement is reached."

At his news conference, Mr. Nitze was questioned about whether he thought the talks on intermediate-range weapons would eventually be melded with those on intercontinental strategic weapons. His answer was, "I do not think it's inevitable."

The intermediate-range missile negotiations have essentially revolved around two conflicting standpoints — the position of the United States holding out for equal levels of deployment, and that of the Soviet Union, which has adopted equal reductions as a bargaining concept in a way that leaves the United States without the deployment of any missiles in Europe.

In rough terms, the United States has moved over the two-year period from a "zero option," involving no U.S. deployment in exchange for the scrapping of all Soviet intermediate-range missiles, to a proposal which would allow the Russians 420 intermediate-range warheads in Europe and Asia. The United States, in turn, would deploy a lesser number, but an amount taking disparities in Asia into account.

The Russians have successively suggested lowering the number of SS-20s, each with three warheads, targeted on Europe to 162, then 140, and most recently to a figure close to 120 but in each case on the condition that no corresponding U.S. weapons are deployed.

The mood in the conference room Wednesday was described as somber. Yuri A. Kvisinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator, read his government's statement, beginning it with phrase, "We declare the discontinuation of the present round."

According to one account, delegation members exchanged individual goodbyes. "It was good knowing you," one of the Russians was said to tell an American counterpart. "It's been a pleasure and a privilege to work with you," another said.

Government of France Approves Law Limiting Newspaper Ownership

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government approved on Wednesday a proposed law aimed at preventing the concentration of ownership of daily newspapers in France.

The three main sections of the draft law provide for greater disclosure of ownership of daily newspapers; establish rules regarding how many publications a single group can own or control, and establish a government commission to implement the law.

The proposal will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval on Dec. 13. Georges Filloud, secretary of state for communications, said after the regular weekly cabinet meeting.

Political observers said they expected the proposed law to be enacted easily, because the ruling Socialists control a comfortable majority in the National Assembly.

However, government and industry sources said Wednesday that they expected the proposed law to be amended when it is submitted to the parliament, and that it would remain the center of public debate over the role of the government in controlling the French media.

Reiterating earlier government statements, Mr. Filloud said the proposed law was not directed against any particular group. However, other senior government officials, speaking privately, said that a key goal was to limit the expansion, and force some divestiture, of the publishing interests of Robert Hersant, who controls France's largest newspaper publishing group.

The daily newspaper *Le Monde*, in a front-page editorial published in Thursday's edition, criticized some aspects of the proposed law, but in moderate terms, and praised

its goal of fostering accountability of ownership of newspapers.

André Laurens, *Le Monde's* editorial director, criticized the proposal because "it does not challenge established monopolies, nor the dominant positions of the state in the audiovisual" sectors of the media. Opposition political leaders and some leftist leaders have made similar arguments in the past week.



Georges Filloud

Reagan Said to Order Inquiry On Advisers Over News Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Clark and others. After watching the Sept. 12 television reports and hearing a report from Mr. Clark about *The Post's* article the next morning, Mr. Reagan readily agreed to conduct an investigation.

He assembled his senior advisers on Sept. 13 to draft the letter that would subject them to a U.S. investigation. The advisers, several of whom had often accused each other of being responsible for leaks, all said at the time that they were not the sources of the reports about Lebanon. Then they argued about the language of the letter.

As originally drafted by Mr. Clark and presented to the president, the letter authorized an investigation of the source of the leaks by the "use of all lawful means — including the polygraph."

Mr. Baker, a frequent adversary of Mr. Clark on many issues, objected to the reference to polygraph tests, according to sources familiar with the meeting. A discussion ensued in which others contended that the specific language was unimportant because the FBI would be able to use the tests anyway if the president determined that national security had been violated.

According to the sources, the final version of the letter declared that an unauthorized disclosure of highly sensitive information had been made, that national security issues were at stake, and that the investigation should be pursued by "all legal means."

Mr. Smith, William H. Webster, the FBI director, and the principal subjects of the investigation all declined to comment. But it was learned that the FBI had questioned most members of the White House senior staff and several middle-level and junior officials.

Some officials took the investigation in stride and one said, "It's just one more inquiry that won't find an answer." But others said they were frightened and that it had gone far beyond any previous investigation.

Three officials said they suspected that their telephones were tapped, although they acknowledged that they had no evidence of this. Justice Department sources said they knew of no instance where wiretaps have been used in trying to hunt down national security disclosures to the press.

There is more of a paranoia than there used to be, a source said. "You're dealing with an administration that thinks it is being persecuted by the press and that has become frustrated because its controls on information are ineffective."

One of these controls, which one official described as "worthless," is the use of telephone logs on which officials are supposed to record conversations with reporters. A number of the logs have been confiscated in the inquiry.

The control of information has been complicated from the beginning in the Reagan White House by rivalries and power struggles among staff members, in which some have disclosed information critical of others. Mr. Reagan's aides also have responded to his repeated condemnation of leaks by blaming their rivals for any press account that displeases the president.

Kasparov Plays Korchnoi to Draw

Reuters
LONDON — Viktor Korchnoi and Gary Kasparov agreed Wednesday night on a draw in the second game of their world chess championship elimination match.

Mr. Korchnoi, playing white, offered a draw on his 31st move, and Mr. Kasparov agreed. Mr. Korchnoi now leads the match, 1½ points to ½. The first player to reach 6½ points is the winner.

In the other semi-final match to determine a challenger to Anatoli Karpov, the world champion, Vasily Smyslov defeated Zoltan Ribli in a 65-move game to take a 1-0 match lead.

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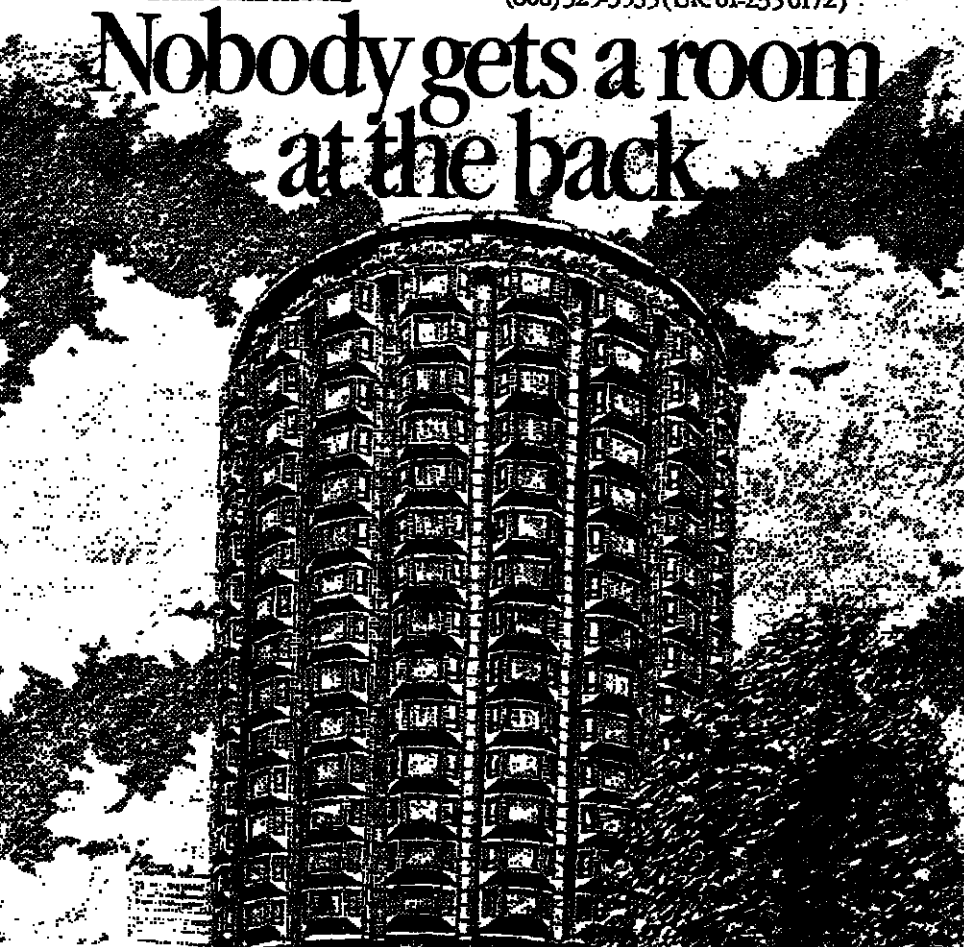
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WORLD BRIEFS

2 Soviet Cosmonauts Return to Earth

MOSCOW (UPI) — Two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7 landed Wednesday after 150 days in space, the official Tass news agency said.

"Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov today returned to Earth after working for five months on board the orbital scientific-technical complex Salyut-7, Soyuz T-9," the agency said. "The cosmonauts are feeling well." Tass added, but gave no other details.

Western experts expressed doubts about the reliability of the Soyuz spacecraft because it had been in orbit since taking the cosmonauts up June 27. An attempt to send a three-person replacement crew in September was aborted because of a launchpad explosion.

Swiss Forbid 2 Arms Sales to Taiwan

BERN (AP) — Switzerland refused two Swiss companies permission Wednesday to deliver to Taiwan 50 tanks and air defense systems worth up to 440 million Swiss francs (about \$200 million), a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Achille Casanova, said the government had acted because the sales might damage Switzerland's relations with China and because Swiss laws forbid arms sales to countries with whose government Switzerland has no diplomatic relations.

He said economic considerations had also been important. Last year Switzerland exported goods worth 263 million Swiss francs to China and goods worth 173 million Swiss francs to Taiwan. One company, Mowag AG, is believed to have a Taiwanese order for 50 Franch light tanks. The other firm, Bührle-Orlikon, is reported to have an order for Skyguard, an air defense system.

Poland Reveals Arrest of Alleged Spy

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish authorities arrested an alleged U.S. spy this summer in the act of handing over instructions and money to a Soviet citizen, Polish newspapers reported Wednesday.

The Communist Party daily paper, *Trybuna Ludu*, said that Irena Zelenska was arrested in Bytom, in southern Poland, on Aug. 19. She allegedly had a French passport and was arrested "in the moment of passing instructions, microfilms and money to a citizen of the Soviet Union," the paper said.

"Since the incident concerned the Soviet Union," the newspaper reported, "all the materials seized were passed over to Soviet authorities." The report stated that the woman's "trip was programmed and financed" by U.S. espionage services. The paper said that the documents seized in Bytom proved cooperation among the outlawed Solidarity labor movement, Ukrainian émigré groups and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in distributing "illegal literature" in the Soviet Union.

UN Asks Troops to Leave Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — For the fifth time since Soviet forces entered Afghanistan in December 1979, the UN General Assembly called Wednesday for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

The vote on the resolution, which did not mention the Soviet Union by name, was 116-20, with 17 abstentions.

It was the biggest majority since the first such resolution was adopted at a special session on Afghanistan in January 1980.

4 Die as Ferry Sinks in the Philippines

CEBU, Philippines (Reuters) — At least four persons were confirmed dead and an undetermined number were missing after a ferry sank during a storm in the central Philippines, the shipping line said Wednesday.

Alberto Gothong, the ferry's owner, said four bodies had been found by the coast guard and about 63 persons had been picked up at sea off northwestern Mindanao, where the vessel foundered Monday. About 160 others were seen on two islands, he said. He said the manifest showed 348 passengers and a crew of 48, although an unknown number of people decided not to travel when the departure was delayed Sunday night.

PLO Accepts Peace Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

he called his "deviationism and questionable tendencies."

"Even if he fled to Tunis," Mr. Jibril said, "we would pursue him. ... There are no longer any bridges between us and him."

Mr. Jibril, a former officer in the Syrian Army, made his comments at the Badawi refugee camp, three kilometers (two miles) north of Tripoli, which was the focus of the fighting for much of last week.

Some Palestinian civilians in the camp, many of whom spent almost three weeks in underground shelters, expressed regret that Palestinians were fighting each other.

"The only people to benefit from this are the enemies of the Palestinian people," said Ahmed Dihadi, a 45-year-old refugee who said he has already been driven out of three camps by war.

The civilians said that they sympathized with Mr. Arafat because they thought that he symbolized the Palestinian cause.

■ **Gromyko Calls For Unity**
Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko

myko of the Soviet Union called for unity within the PLO and said that his country would do everything it could to help achieve such unity, Reuters reported from Moscow.

But during talks with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, the Soviet minister praised Syria and appeared to avoid criticism of the support that Damascus has given to anti-Arafat rebels.

The official news agency Tass said that Mr. Gromyko expressed Moscow's "deep concern over the unnatural fratricidal clashes between the Palestinians, irrespective of their causes."

Pakistan Hange 3 Policemen

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan. — Three officials of Pakistan's Central Investigation Agency were hanged Wednesday for the torture slaying of a suspected thief. They were convicted by a military court.

Minston Quits Full Dispute Over T

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TOGETHER TO REMEMBER — Members of the Kennedy family paused near their homes in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, for a photograph on Tuesday, the 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination in Dallas. From left are Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Rose Kennedy, Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Jean Kennedy Smith, the late president's sisters, mother and brother.

Cranston Quits Fund-Raising Event In Dispute Over Timing of Primaries

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan Cranston of California, in a dispute with Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic Party chairman, has withdrawn from an intensive two-day fund-raising tour that was to involve all eight Democratic presidential candidates.

In a stinging letter to Mr. Manatt, Sergio Bendixen, Mr. Cranston's campaign manager, argued that the "Presidential Sweep" set for Dec. 5 and 6 be canceled so that the national party could focus its energy on resolving a controversy over the dates of the Iowa presidential caucuses and the New Hampshire primary. Iowa and New Hampshire plan to hold their events earlier than the national party wants.

The letter represents the first direct challenge to Mr. Manatt's leadership by a presidential candidate.

It was sent a day after Mr. Manatt met with the Democratic chairmen of four key states to discuss "communications problems." The meeting apparently was a cordial one that resolved several disputes between state and national party leaders about fund-raising.

But, George Bruno, the New Hampshire Democratic chairman, and David Nagle, the Iowa chairman, neither of whom attended the session, continued to accuse Mr. Manatt of creating dissunity.

Mr. Manatt said he did not intend to alter party rules to placate the two states, nor did he consider the mounting criticism a challenge to his authority.

The date controversy is an outgrowth of an effort to shorten the campaign season by requiring all delegate-selection events to take place in the three months beginning March 13. Those seeking the reform say that an extended primary season is costly to candidates

and places too much emphasis on results of the early primaries.

But Iowa was given an exemption to hold its caucuses Feb. 27, and New Hampshire, which long has held the nation's first primary, to hold its vote on March 6.

This formula fell apart when Vermont decided to have a non-binding primary March 6. The Republican-controlled New Hampshire government moved that state's primary to Feb. 28.

And Saturday, the Iowa Democratic Central Committee voted, 20-10, to defy national party rules — and considerable pressure from the national committee — and hold the caucuses Feb. 20.

The uncertainty about the dates has caused "frustration" in the Cranston campaign, Mr. Bendixen said in his letter to Mr. Manatt. He added that "nearly every Democratic presidential candidate has agreed" to the dates of Feb. 20 in Iowa and Feb. 27 in New Hampshire.

Watt Calls '83 'Less-Than-Equal' Nuclear Response Successful for Interior Dept.

Quality of Life Improved, He Reports to President

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON — In a report to President Ronald Reagan on the Interior Department's record this year, James G. Watt, who has resigned as interior secretary, said, "1983 has been remarkably successful."

Mr. Watt, who announced his resignation Oct. 9, under pressure, following a controversial comment about the composition of an advisory committee, said in a letter accompanying the report that 1983 had been "a year of enrichment — improving the quality of life for all Americans." The report and letter to the president, dated Oct. 1, were released Tuesday.

Mr. Watt said his "excellent record for managing the natural resources of this land is unequalled." He said that efforts to speed up leasing of oil, gas and coal on public lands would provide fuel to heat Americans' homes and move their cars.

In three years, he said, the department has leased twice as much offshore and onshore land for oil development and three and a half times as much coal land as in the last three years of the Carter administration.

Spokesmen for environmental groups said Tuesday that Mr. Watt's assertions were untrue or exaggerated. Several also said that the only significant environmental progress made in 1983 was Mr. Watt's departure.

William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, said the report "sounds like the last chapter of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

Mr. Watt wrote with pride of improving and expanding the national park and wildlife refuge systems. In 1983, he said, more park and wildlife land was added to the federal estate than at any time since Alaska was purchased in 1867.

Ron Tipton, a Wilderness Society park specialist, said that most of the land acquired was in a trade with the state of Alaska and that there had been little net gain. He produced National Park Service tables indicating that less acreage was acquired this year than in any year since 1967.

A department spokesman said that William P. Clark, the new interior secretary, could not comment on the contents of the report because he was still reviewing issues it discusses.

By Michael Geuder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, has suggested that the United States consider a policy under which its first counterstrike in any nuclear war would be kept lighter than the enemy's opening attack and would not wipe out the Soviet political leadership.

At an informal hearing arranged by Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, on ways to prevent nuclear war, Mr. Bundy described his views as further "shocks to established doctrine" which he and other former officials believe could either keep a nuclear war from starting or limit its destructiveness if it did begin.

In 1981, Mr. Bundy co-authored an article in Foreign Affairs magazine calling on the United States to renounce its threat to use atomic weapons first in Europe if the Soviet Union were overwhelming the West with its conventional forces.

That idea has been rejected by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, on the ground that the nuclear threat deters Moscow from launching a conventional attack.

Robert S. McNamara, a co-author of the Foreign Affairs article and a former secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, has carried the no-first-use debate further. He argues that even a "second-use" of atomic weapons in Europe after an enemy has used them should not be done hastily or until it is clear what kind of attack occurred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bundy elaborated on this. He suggested that a "less-than-equal reply" with U.S.



McGeorge Bundy

atomic weapons to an enemy first attack can deal out punishment, show determination, yet avoid automatic escalation and "offer him [the enemy] a fresh chance to be safe" and to reconsider.

Mr. Bundy said this would not apply in all circumstances, such as a massive enemy first strike. He said that, as unlikely as it is that a war would start, the focus must be on ending it quickly because it would ultimately destroy both sides. Thus, he argued, "to end any nuclear war we need an enemy government to deal with, and for that reason any effort to decapitate that government would be an act of dreadful folly" resulting in a "disastrous, mindless escalation by a now mindless enemy."

Mr. Aspin's hearings are part of the continuing reaction to the airing on U.S. television of the film "The Day After," which depicted an all-out U.S.-Soviet nuclear war and was watched by an estimated 100 million Americans.

Two other former officials, James R. Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Nixon and Ford administrations, and Robert W. Komer, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense, criticized the film Tuesday as playing to fear and emotion. They said it glossed over the concept of deterrence by avoiding any explanation of how the war started or why the two superpowers could not avoid it as they have for the 38 years since the end of World War II.

Ex-Policeman, Brother Hurt by Bomb in Ulster

The Associated Press

BELFAST — A former reservist in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, and his brother were wounded Wednesday outside of Londonderry when a bomb exploded in the car they were in, police reported.

Police said the bomb was attached under the car. It exploded as the two brothers, both Protestants, drove away from their home. The former policeman was injured in both legs, and his brother suffered facial injuries. Both were reported in good condition. The bombing came three days after three Protestants were killed in an attack on a Pentecostal church in the town of Darkley, near the border with the Irish Republic.

Commonwealth Is Asked To Back New Arms Talks

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada sought backing at the opening session of the Commonwealth conference Wednesday for a meeting of the five known nuclear powers in order to seek a freeze in the development of nuclear arms. His proposal received strong support from Third World nations but a cool response from Britain.

Canadian officials said he would travel early next year to Washington and Moscow to pursue his proposal. The five known nuclear powers are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

Mr. Trudeau presented his suggestion after the Commonwealth leaders moved into closed session, conference sources said.

He had discussed the idea with West European, Japanese and Bangladeshi leaders before arriving here for the weeklong conference of leaders of 44 nations.

British sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had expressed "little enthusiasm" for the proposal. Britain is the only power at the conference known to have nuclear weapons.

During the discussion, the Commonwealth leaders were unaware of the Soviet walkout from the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear arms. Afterward, a British government spokesman expressed "deep regret" at the walkout, and a Canadian spokesman said it undermined the need for Mr. Trudeau's mission.

Earlier, addressing the Commonwealth leaders, Mrs. Thatcher pledged that Britain would work for a better East-West relationship. But she added, "East-West tensions are far from being the sole cause of conflict in the world, and they are countries away from being the oldest."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India opened the conference with a blunt statement that the arms race was "very nearly out of hand."

"Lethal weapons of nuclear destruction should never be used and therefore must not be produced," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi, in her opening address, attacked the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, saying, "We cannot acquiesce in the reasons being advanced to justify the use of force by one state against another, to install regimes of particular persuasions or to destabilize regimes deemed to be inconvenient."

The leaders of six East Caribbean states that joined in the invasion listened in silence.

Mrs. Gandhi also urged the conference to launch a new initiative to seek independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia. She described the territory, which is administered by South Africa, as "the last major bastion of colonialism."

Turkish MPs Meet for New Parliament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey's first elected parliament since the 1980 military coup is to convene Thursday, but a new government to be headed by the former economy chief, Turgut Ozal, may not take office for at least 10 more days.

The 399 members chosen in the Nov. 6 general election — including 211 from Mr. Ozal's center-right Motherland Party — are to assemble for swearing-in ceremonies.

The Motherland Party was one of the three political parties whose candidates, who were carefully screened by the military ruling council, captured more than 92 percent of the votes in the election. Officials said the members of Parliament are expected to adjourn until Dec. 4, when they are to elect a speaker and parliamentary officers.

Although official sources said the current prime minister, Bulend Uenal, will present his resignation to President Kenan Evren on Thursday, Mr. Ozal, who as deputy prime minister was in charge of Turkey's economy from 1980 to 1982, is unlikely to take over immediately.

By tradition, he will be called on to form a government after the speaker and his officers are appointed, leading to a delay of at least a month after the elections.

Mr. Ozal has said he hopes to reduce the gap.

(Reuters, UPI)

Funding for Arms Falls Short, Weinberger Says

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger says that the Reagan administration has made "substantial improvements" in U.S. military strength, but he has criticized Congress for not fully funding President Ronald Reagan's planned buildup.

Before recessing last week, Congress approved a record \$249-billion military budget, about \$11 billion short of the administration's request. The Pentagon said the budget represents only 3 percent annual growth after inflation, compared with the 7 percent sought by Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday that congressional refusal to fund the administration's full request will end up costing more.

"We have a situation in which what we need, what's been authorized, what we will have to have, will cost us more and will take us a little longer to acquire," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference.

Not allowing for inflation, the Defense Department budget has more than doubled from fiscal 1979, when it totaled \$121 billion, to the fiscal 1984 budget of slightly less than \$250 billion. Neither total includes the military construction bill, which this year appropriated more than \$7 billion, or the Energy Department appropriation for nuclear weapons production, more than \$5 billion this year.

The administration last summer projected a military budget of

\$321.5 billion for fiscal 1985. Mr. Weinberger declined Tuesday to discuss his hopes for the coming fiscal year, but he left some room for retreat from that total when he noted that inflation rates have been lower than projected.

Mr. Weinberger noted with satisfaction that Congress has funded every weapons system requested by Mr. Reagan except nerve gas. But he said stretching out the procurement time and, in particular, refusing to approve multiyear contracts will increase the ultimate cost of the buildup by hundreds of millions of dollars.

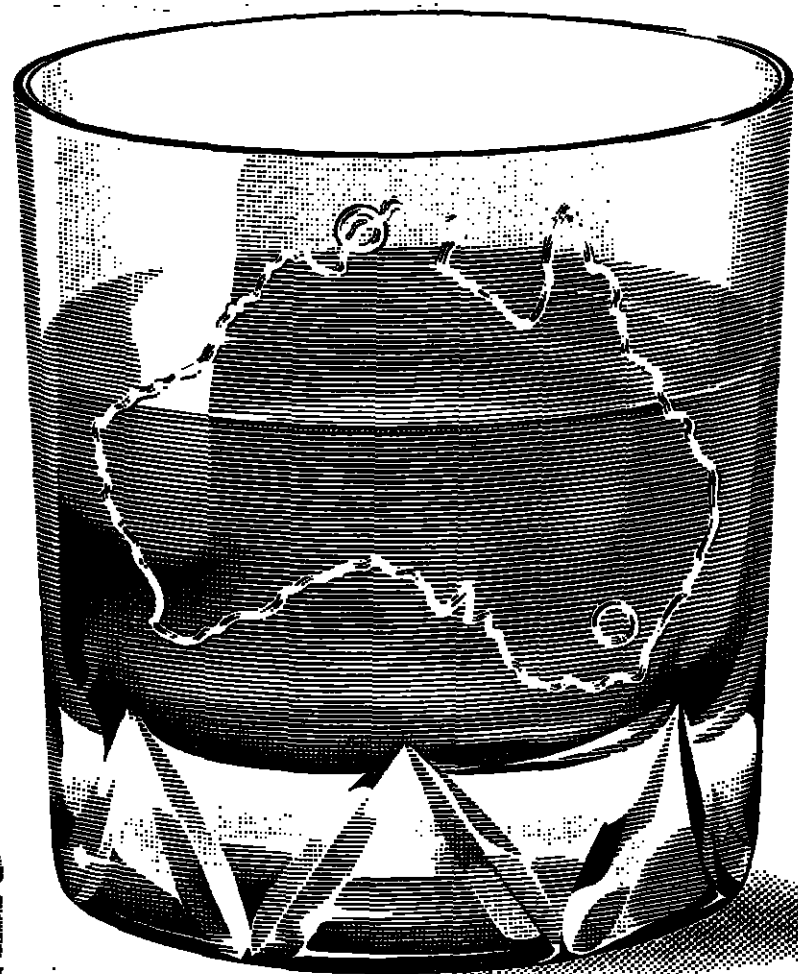
Ford Loses Crash Case; \$106-Million Award Set

The Associated Press

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — A jury in a Texas state court has ordered Ford Motor Co. to pay \$106.8 million in damages to the family of a 20-year-old woman who died from burns sustained in a 1978 accident in which a parked Mustang II in which she was sitting was struck by a fast-moving car.

The jury found Ford negligent in the design of the Mustang II fuel tank. On Tuesday, it awarded \$6.8 million in actual damages and \$100 million in punitive damages to the William Durrill family of Robstown, Texas. Ford, which has lost other suits involving fires in the Mustang II and Pinto models, had argued that the fuel tank of any compact car would have ruptured in such an accident.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Iraqi Leader's Personality Cult Fills Streets, TV

But Disappearances and Changes of Personnel Point to Underlying Stress

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq appears to have built around himself a personality cult that approaches the one surrounding his mortal enemy, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

There is no escape from Mr. Hussein's picture, which adorns construction fences, offices, hotel lobbies, immigration booths at the airport, gas stations, buses and shop windows. Twelve-foot-high (four-meter) cutouts stand before some ministries.

Mr. Hussein's image dominates television, greeting visitors, talking with children and exhorting troops. Vocal groups appear most evenings to sing rhythmic ditties praising his prowess.

But beneath the surface there are signs of stress. They are not entirely clear. Nevertheless, diplomats and others say they believe the signs point to an unsuccessful attempt to oust Mr. Hussein earlier this year, and to continuing unrest in a rocky ruling circle, almost certainly related to the stalemate 36-month-old war against Iran.

One indication is the unexplained disappearance last month of three of the 47-year-old president's half-brothers — Barzan Tikriti, the former intelligence chief; Wabban Tikriti, former governor of the president's home province; and Sabhawani Tikriti, a former member of the General Assembly. Not one of them has been seen since they were dismissed in October.

No official explanation has been given. In political circles, two explanations are offered — that the three were involved in an attempted coup, or that they failed to detect and report a coup attempted by someone else.

Barzan Tikriti is something of an expert on plots. In June, he published a book called "Seven Attempts to Assassinate President Saddam Hussein." It details purported efforts since 1969 by Iran, Syria, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, among others, to kill the president.

In October, Mr. Hussein also reportedly replaced the commanders of all four corps of the Iraqi Army, at least some of them because of poor combat performance. During a recent Iranian offensive, he sent his elite palace guards to the front — a sign of apprehension, some Iraqis believe, about the performance of regular army units.

In the Baghdad newspaper Al Thawra, Defense Minister Adnan Khairallah gave a subtle hint of military dissatisfaction with the president's practice of going to the front to oversee operations. In a

commentary on the front-line capacities of the president, who is not a military man despite a fondness for uniforms, the minister said:

"He is still able to attend to the tactical minutiae. It cannot be said that the sector under his command receives reinforcement at the expense of other sectors. That is decided purely on the merits of the field."

The Iraqi information minister, Latif Nasief Jassim, said that the army was at peak strength, with more serviceable tanks and planes than ever. Iraqi officials have stopped giving casualty totals, but Western sources put them around 50,000 killed, 100,000 wounded and 70,000 captured — a huge toll for a nation of 14 million.

"I can promise," Mr. Jassim nonetheless declared, "that Iraq has not given its utmost yet."

Baghdad bears few scars of war, and most of the population has not suffered greatly; the sporadic fighting is at least 150 miles (240 kilometers) away. There are some food shortages, with eggs, chickens,

flour and potatoes almost unobtainable. Cooking oil and sugar are scarce, but there is plenty of meat, and grocers' stalls are heaped with fresh fruit and vegetables.

In contrast to ascetic Tehran, Iran's capital, Baghdad has escaped puritanical regulations. The Hussein regime frowns on Islamic fundamentalism.

Restaurants and nightclubs continue to operate, including the open-air places along the Tigris specializing in river fish. They serve whiskey and beer without hindrance, and there is a casino in the lavish new Ishtar Sheraton Hotel. Most women do not wear veils and are free to hold any kind of job.

"The only places where you really notice the war," one middle-aged Iraqi said, "are at the front and when you go into a house where a son or a father has been lost in the fighting."

It is all but impossible for outsiders to judge how popular the government is with the public. There is little contact between foreigners

and most Iraqis, even at the diplomatic level. One Asian ambassador remarked: "Iraqis don't come to dinner."

But even members of old families, whose reduced circumstances give them grounds for bitterness, say President Hussein has won support by "spreading the wealth." One young woman who has lived for long periods in Europe said: "No one is perfect, but he is better than many we could have because he leaves ordinary people alone."

Although Amnesty International, the human rights organization, complained last month of the use of torture in Iraq — "beating, burning, sexual abuse and the infliction of electric shocks" — in several documented cases, most foreign residents described repression here as less severe than in some other Middle Eastern countries, including Iran.

Most sudden arrests, one businessman said, involve military deserters or their supporters. Although no figures or even estimates



Saddam Hussein

are available, the level of desertion is believed to have risen this year. Amnesty International said it had names of 520 political prisoners reportedly executed since 1978 and 23 persons said to have died under torture in the last seven years. The government denied that it had resorted either to torture or to execution for political purposes.

American Jews Assert the Right to Criticize Israel

By Terence Smith

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A group of American Jews assembled here this week to promote peace and to assert their right to disagree, publicly and vigorously, with the policies of the Israeli government.

"If you listen to us when we speak good of Israel, then you must listen to us when we speak ill," Philip M. Klutznick, a former secretary of commerce, said to a group of Israeli members of parliament. "Otherwise we will lose our credibility, and the American government will not listen to us at all."

Mr. Klutznick's remarks reflect-

ed a central theme espoused by many of the 40 Jews from the United States and other countries at a meeting of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East, a liberal research group led by a former Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, and a member of parliament, Arie Eliaz.

The theme is that the Israeli government should neither take foreign Jews for granted nor try to muzzle them when they disagree with Israeli policy. Jews outside Israel, one speaker after another argued, have a right and a duty to express their views, even when they are critical of Israeli actions.

"As Americans," said Seymour

Martin Lipset, an American political scientist, "we have no hesitation in the affairs of states like Costa Rica. But when it comes to Israel, it is always a special case."

The question of whether Jews outside Israel help or hurt Israel by publicly criticizing its policies has long stirred debate among American Jews. Generally, U.S. organizations have been reluctant to express differences for fear of encouraging Israel's enemies.

Mr. Klutznick and other speakers argued that this attitude was changing and that American Jews were finding their voice.

"I have ceased feeling that I have

to speak out in defense of dissent," said Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, vice president of the World Jewish Congress and a prominent critic of the Likud government's policies.

"The North American Jewish community at this moment is 2-to-1 opposed to the creeping or galloping annexation of the West Bank," Rabbi Hertzberg said.

Professor Lipset said recent opinion polls among American Jews indicated that nearly two-thirds favored returning occupied Arab territories to achieve peace. He said American Jews also strongly favored a freeze on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

U.S. Eases Curbs on Exports of Technology to China

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States has lifted restrictions on the export to China of up to \$2 billion worth of high-technology goods, according to Commerce Department officials.

Regulations outlining the products that can be automatically exported will be published in the government's Federal Register this week, the officials said Tuesday.

China will be able to buy U.S. computers, microprocessors, magnetic tape recorders, oscilloscopes, equipment to make integrated circuitry, semiconductors and other

advanced products with a minimum of bureaucratic oversight, the officials said.

The officials added that the move would remove curbs on about 75 percent of China's requests for high-technology goods from the United States. The remaining 25 percent of the requests will still be subject to review.

The new regulations were foreshadowed in talks in Washington last month between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian. During those discussions, which were said to signal warmer U.S.-

Chinese relations, Mr. Shultz made clear to Mr. Wu that the United States needed assurances that the technology would not be transferred to third countries.

President Ronald Reagan took the first formal step in easing barriers to high-technology exports when he named China a friendly nonaligned country, putting it in a category similar to that of India and Yugoslavia.

China Asks for Better Ties

China, in a statement from Beijing, demanded U.S. action Wednesday to "protect Sino-U.S.

relations from greater damage," The Associated Press reported.

The statement followed approval by a U.S. Senate committee of a resolution calling for Taiwan's future to be "settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan."

But the Chinese stopped short of saying they might call off a planned exchange of visits by the two heads of government.

"We are keeping a close watch on the developments and the attitude of the U.S. government," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

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Guatemala Forms Civilian Patrols Against Rebels

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — In less than two years, Guatemala has mobilized more than 700,000 men, or nearly 10 percent of its population, in "self-defense" patrols to fight anti-government guerrillas, according to church officials and foreign diplomats.

The officials say that the patrols have hurt the rebels by limiting their base of popular support.

However, as the numbers of civilians in the self-defense patrols have increased, so have human-rights problems, raising serious questions about the long-term benefits of the patrols, according to these officials. They add that it remains to be seen whether the government will follow through with social programs that could turn what is now obligatory civilian duty into genuine support.

While Central American countries cope with burgeoning guerrilla movements, Guatemala provides one of the few examples of a country that has, at least temporarily, dispersed the leftist insurgency by mobilizing its civilian population. In its objective to keep the present government in power, the civil patrol is not unlike the Nicaraguan militia and civil defense block committees that provide a vigilance service for the Sandinistas.

In a three-day trip through northern Guatemala, the ragtag groups of 20 men — some carrying rifles, but most armed with sticks and machetes — were in evidence everywhere.

All the country's programs are accomplished with minimal assistance from the United States. Guatemala has not accepted military aid from Washington since 1977, when Congress attached human-rights conditions to such assistance.

In late 1981, Guatemala's guerrilla movements had established a broad base of support among Indians in the country's highlands. The government seriously set back the movement, according to church officials and human-rights groups, by going on a killing spree in early 1982 that terrorized the population and led to the death of nearly 3,000 Indians suspected of being guerrilla sympathizers. About 70,000 others fled across the border to Mexico.

The army has maintained control in the region that was considered guerrilla strongholds two years ago by establishing the civil defense units. Essentially, a peasant joined the patrol because to

refuse was equivalent to admitting he was a rebel sympathizer.

The patrols had kept the guerrillas from moving freely in the countryside and prevented many peasants from giving local logistical support to the guerrillas.

"All of those eyes are on the subversives," said Colonel Mario Enrique Paiz Bolanos, director of civil affairs for the high command.

All Guatemalan men from 18 to 50 must serve in the civil defense patrols, which generally means manning a guard post for a 12-hour period every 5, 10 or 15 days, depending on the population of the village.

"Like everyone, I am in a civil defense patrol," said Manuel Pérez, 65, a farmer stationed at a small thatched guard post set between cornfields.

Most peasants interviewed seemed genuinely involved in the work. There were some complaints that the service was obligatory, but for the most part the peasants echoed the government line.

"It is an obligation, but it is good for us," said Carlos Chinchia, 45. "We haven't had any trouble here, but we stayed because the guerrillas could return. If they come we

are in a position to defend ourselves."

Despite Mr. Chinchia's bravado, the ill-trained and badly armed patrols would be an easy target to a guerrilla force. Military officials estimate that only one man out of every 100 is armed.

"Militarily they are of very little value and could easily be overtaken, but psychologically speaking the army has won the war by establishing the civil patrol," said a social worker in the northern town of Cobán, which two years ago was surrounded by guerrilla camps. "The minute the army gives the civilian a gun" or enlists him in service, the social worker said, "the guerrilla becomes his enemy because the guerrilla can kill him."

Some civilian forces have engaged in their own terrorist activities, according to church officials and foreign diplomats.

In the town of Chichicastenango, in the northern province of Quiché, there have been at least three cases in which civil patrols killed suspected subversives in their own villages, according to a foreign diplomat who carried out an investigation.

In one incident, patrols from six villages went to the town of Chi-

chicastenango in July and August and confronted the local patrol with a list of villagers whom they suspected of being subversive. The visiting patrols threatened to attack the town if the local patrol did not execute the alleged list, so the patrol members complied by killing 25 of their own men, according to the diplomat.

Colonel Paiz acknowledged that there had been problems and said some civilians had been disciplined, but he could not provide any names or specific cases.

7 Miners Killed in Philippines

United Press International
MANILA — Seven miners were killed and 15 others were injured in an explosion in a coal mine on the central Philippine island of Cebu, about 300 miles (480 kilometers) south of Manila. An explosion there in February killed 22 miners.

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U.S. soldiers move into the countryside in northern Honduras during maneuvers with the Honduran Army. The exercises are designed to provide experience in fighting insurgents.

Hondurans Are Said to Rout Rebel Unit Untried Army Group Thwarts Cuban-Trained Invaders

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Put to the test of battle for the first time since a 1969 war with El Salvador, the Honduran armed forces have devastated a Nicaraguan-backed insurgency, according to U.S. and Honduran military officials.

The previously ill-regarded Honduran Army's three-month campaign against the force of Cuban-trained Honduran guerrillas, the officials said, may have been the most successful anti-insurgency operation in Central America since the Guatemalan Army wiped out a guerrilla threat in the late 1960s with the backing of the U.S. Army Special Forces.

A column of 96 Cuban-trained rebels was virtually destroyed in the engagements in the isolated Honduran province of Olanchito in recent months, officials said, and the rebels' overall leader, José Antonio Reyes Mata, was killed.

Mr. Reyes Mata, a Cuban-educated physician, has long been considered Honduras' leading Marxist; he was a colleague of Che Guevara in the latter's ill-fated attempt to start a revolution in Bolivia.

Officials said that captured guerrillas and their papers provided valuable intelligence on the rebels' plan to set up four separate forces to launch a campaign of sabotage and terror aimed at destabilizing the government of President Roberto Suazo Córdoba.

The campaign was carried out in an isolated corner of Honduras, in semimountainous areas close to the Nicaraguan border, and few local residents saw any evidence of the guerrillas. Thus, initial government reports of the invasion were considered exaggerated by many Hondurans.

Now, evidence has begun to emerge that substantiates the government's assertions.

Interviews with insurgents who deserted the guerrilla force once it entered Honduras and with U.S. military officials indicate that a major effort to subvert Honduras was prevented by a combination of luck and effective military action by the Honduran armed forces.

"The Hondurans," said one high-ranking U.S. military official here, "were extremely lucky to have found out about the guerrillas shortly after they smuck into the country because of information

given to them by deserters. But they deserve a lot of credit for the efficiency and effectiveness of the counterinsurgency operation that they mounted against it."

Mr. Reyes Mata's plans to set up an insurgency in Honduras apparently were hurt by the questionable loyalty of many of the men he had recruited. Many of his recruits, deserters from his ranks, were virtually duped into joining him, then taken to a camp in western Cuba for a year of political indoctrination and military training.

"I gave myself up as soon as I was back in Honduras and could get away," said José Martín Barahona, an 18-year-old from Olanchito province. "I was never in agreement with their plans."

He said he was deceived by his brother "into believing that I had been selected for a training course in mechanics in Panama."

His brother, Serapio Romero, 30, was one of Mr. Reyes Mata's followers in Honduras who helped recruit unwary youths for fictional training courses. Once the youths crossed into Nicaragua heading for their promised education, they were taken to a house near Managua, according to Mr. Barahona, held there for several weeks, then sent to Cuba for training.

Honduran military intelligence officials say most of the 21 former insurgents now in custody give similar stories.

Serapio Romero, who became the commander of one of Mr. Reyes Mata's three platoons entering Honduras, is reportedly still at large with an estimated half-dozen men. The Honduran Army believes they are the only survivors from the original 96-man force.

The captured deserters said the Honduran insurgent force returned last year to Nicaragua under Mr. Reyes Mata's command and underwent further training with Nicaragua's Sandinist army on operations against the anti-Sandinist guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, financed and advised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In July, the force was moved to the Nicaraguan border town of Somotillo. On July 17 an advance party crossed the Rio Coco into Olanchito province, heading for a planned base camp deep in the Cordillera. Entre Rios mountain range. Mr. Reyes Mata led the rest of the group over the border two days later.

The plan, as pieced together by

Honduran military intelligence, was to set up a main logistics base in the mountains. Each man walking in carried an extra weapon to arm new recruits.

A larger Honduran insurgent force of 166 men was to enter Honduras by year's end.

The long-term plan, according to the intelligence officials, was for four guerrilla columns to spread to different corners of the country.

The plan began to unravel almost from the start. The weeklong march through the jungles was grueling. Men quickly became exhausted carrying 27-kilogram (60-pound) packs in sweltering heat. Food supplies dwindled.

Then on Aug. 1, two men deserted. They surrendered at 11th Battalion headquarters in Jutiaca. Mr. Reyes Mata had lost the element of surprise.

By Aug. 11, the Honduran Army had flown a 250-man company of its untested Special Forces to the hamlet of Nueva Palestina, which the guerrillas had counted on as a source of food and recruits.

Mr. Reyes Mata's forces were thus unable to get supplies and were afraid to use their weapons, lest they give away their position. Promised air drops from Nicaragua failed to materialize. The band was forced to eat roots and palm hearts, and at least 12 men starved to death, according to the Honduran government.

Honduran forces blocked all natural routes out of Olanchito. Two platoons were flown in to the east of the Cordillera by six U.S. Blackhawk helicopters that were supposed to be used only in joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises begun in late August.

That action led to press reports that the U.S. forces in Honduras were openly participating in the guerrilla hunt, an assertion denied by U.S. officials.

With the area blocked off, the Special Forces began laying ambushes. After four clashes, Honduran military officials now maintain, 54 of the guerrillas, including Mr. Reyes Mata, were slain.

Israelis Sentence Palestinians

United Press International

TEL AVIV — A military court sentenced three Palestinians on Wednesday to prison terms ranging from five to seven years for throwing gasoline bombs at Israeli vehicles in the occupied West Bank a few months ago, Israel Radio said.

Argentine Panel on War Said to Urge Prosecutions

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — An Argentine armed forces panel has recommended that charges carrying the death sentence be filed against two military leaders for "gross incompetence" in last year's war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, according to a magazine report.

The weekly newsmagazine Seven Days said the two members of the previous ruling junta cited for extreme incompetence were the former president and army commander, General Leopoldo Galtieri, and the former navy commander, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya.

It said 14 other ranking officers, including the former air force chief, General Basilio Lami Dozo, and General Mario Menéndez, who was the military governor during the occupation of the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, should face charges carrying unspecified prison terms.

Seven Days published a long excerpt from the report that it said was delivered Sept. 23 to the current government.

The panel was named to examine the war in which at least 712 Argentine and 253 British soldiers and sailors were killed.



BUENOS AIRES BAUBLES — A street vendor offers posters, banners, buttons and hats to mark the inauguration of Raúl Alfonsín as president of Argentina Dec. 10.

Trouble Is Feared At Prison in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citing what they said was a pervasive atmosphere of racism, brutality and institutional indifference, a group of New York lawyers has charged that conditions at the state prison at Attica had deteriorated to "an emergency situation."

In a 30-page report Tuesday, the group, Prisoners Legal Services of New York detailed what it said were prison conditions that "have been worsening steadily over the past few years" and that led to a peaceful work strike by more than 1,700 inmates in September. Attica, which was designed for 1,700 inmates, now holds 2,200.

But the commissioner of the State Department of Correctional Services, Thomas A. Coughlin 3d, assailed the legal group for what he called unsubstantiated charges. He said an investigation of brutality charges at Attica by the U.S. Justice Department last year had vindicated the prison.

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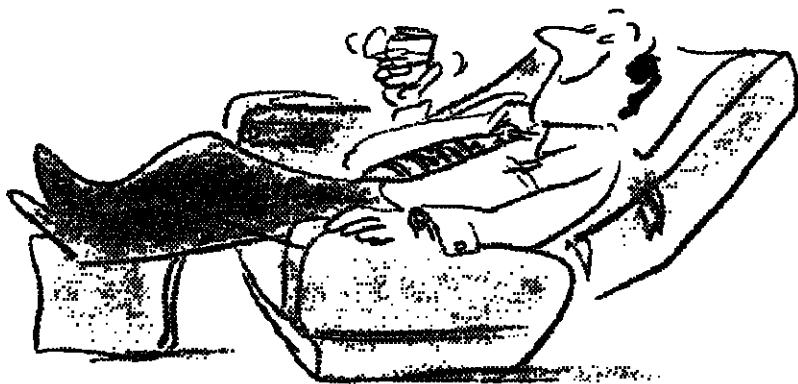
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Pretoria Unveils a Plan For 'Separate but Equal' Education of the Races

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — The government announced Wednesday that it intends to change its educational system to provide "separate but equal" schooling for the country's different race groups.

At present, according to an estimate by the Institute of Race Relations, a statistical group, the government spends one-sixth as much to educate each black child as it does for each white.

But the minister of national education, Gerrit N. Viljoen, rejected a recommendation by a government-appointed commission that the segregated education departments for whites, persons of mixed race, Indians and blacks be brought under one minister.

Instead, Mr. Viljoen announced a system that would result in a total of 15 educational ministers and nine councils on education.

The commission had recommended a consolidation of the various departments two years ago, saying differences of race could not justify unequal treatment and that a single minister would be able to bring about greater equality.

"Equal opportunities for education, including equal standards in education for every inhabitant irrespective of race, color, creed or sex, shall be the purposeful endeavor of the state," Mr. Viljoen said.

But he added that under the new constitution, which white voters ratified overwhelmingly in a referendum Nov. 2, the government was committed to the principle that each population group should have its own education department. Mr. Viljoen did, however, accept the need for coordination among the departments.

He said the government would try to decrease overcrowding in black schools to achieve the goal of equal education, but added that this would have to be done "within the restrictions imposed by the financial capability of the country."

He also pledged that it would not be done at the cost of lowering the standard of white education.

Mr. Viljoen said his policy statement "should be seen in the light of the ideal of parity and of the realization that if parity is not achieved in the shortest possible time, stability, justice and the economic prosperity of the country will not be served."

However, he rejected a recommendation by the commission that blacks be allowed to use underutilized facilities in white schools, de-

spite the massive overcrowding in black schools.

"Any departure from the policy of separate residential areas for the various population groups is unacceptable," Mr. Viljoen said.

The proliferation of education departments was one of the first concrete indications that the new constitution will dramatically increase the size of the bureaucracy. Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has said the bill will take effect in the second half of next year.

The constitution provides for three separate chambers of parliament. It calls for the whites to have one deputy for every two representing persons of mixed race and for every four elected by Indians. Black South Africans would remain unrepresented, except in the so-called homelands, nominally free states that are recognized only by South Africa.

There are 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million people of mixed race, 850,000 Indians and 21 million blacks in South Africa.

In addition to the education ministers in each of the 10 homelands, there are to be separate white, mixed-race and Indian education ministers in the council of ministers of each of the three chambers of parliament. They will run separate educational systems for their own racial groups.

There also is to be a minister of general educational affairs in the main cabinet. That official is to coordinate the different racial ministries, as well as provide support services for all of them. Mr. Viljoen stressed Wednesday that the ethnic ministers will not be responsible to him.

In addition, there is to be a second education minister in the general cabinet, heading a department that will run a separate educational system for the blacks who do not live in the homelands.

There is to be one council to advise the minister of general educational affairs on matters up to high-school level, and another to counsel the minister on university and technical college education.

There also is to be an additional advisory committee with representatives from the three ethnic departments and the two general ministries, as well as a statutory certifying council to supervise curricula and examinations.

Finally, there are to be four teachers' professional councils for whites, people of mixed-race, Indians and Africans, with a central registering body for all of them.

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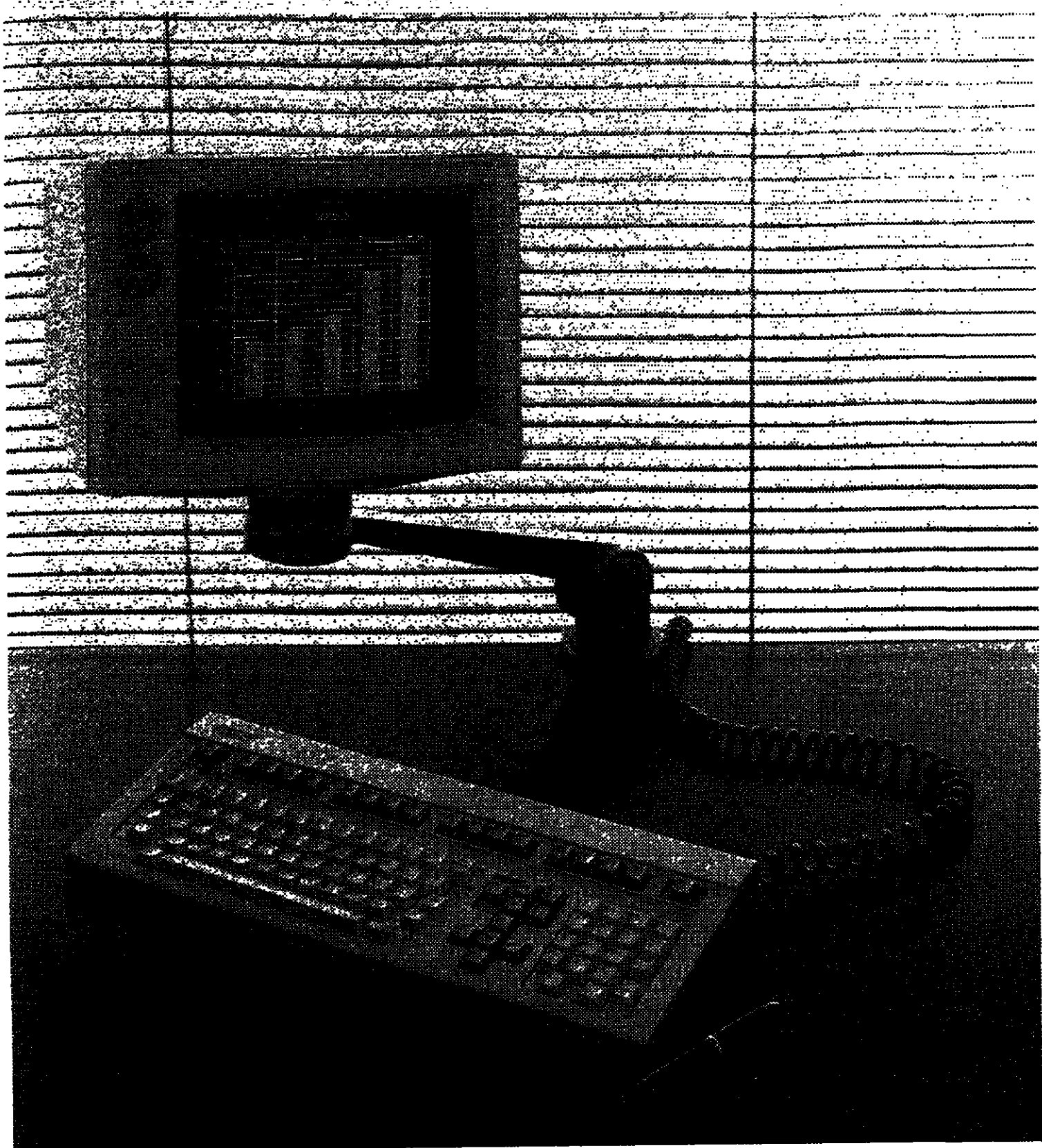
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Nuclear Horror Show

If graphic renderings of the horror of war were a way of promoting peace, there might have been no major wars in this century. Except in wartime, most war stories tend to be anti-war. Yet "The Red Badge of Courage" did not reduce America's enthusiasm for World War I. "All Quiet on the Western Front" did not protect the West against World War II. Indeed, one could argue that humanism in the contemplation of war can breed pacifism, which may only render democracies vulnerable, and thus invite war.

While it does not follow that depicting war is bad for you, there should be a presumption against this week's rampant notion in America that portraying war as horrible is a meaningful political act, even if the portrayal arouses widespread fear. There is no basis for believing that frightened societies behave wisely, or even peaceably. And if true history does not suffice to instruct us in the madness of war, how could a grade-B fiction about the future?

What did Sunday's nationally televised film "The Day After" finally teach us? Nothing. The film's admirers — and exploiters — say that nuclear war is different, that a rendering of the end of all meaningful life is instruction enough. They observe that there can be no history to instruct in the mayhem that modern weapons would produce. If they are ever used, human history would end. Therefore every atomic-age generation needs the full shock treatment: to feel what unconscionable force lies buried beneath the wheat fields of

Kansas, and to become intolerant of any policy that allows for the use of those weapons. Very well, then: What policy? The political debate surrounding the film has been rapid. Our policy will save you from that awful day, the president's men were quick to say. No, only ours will save you, said his fiercest critics. In fact, "The Day After" gave not even a clue that anyone had any policy, or that politics can reduce or aggravate the danger.

Don't let the children watch this grisly madness alone, said ABC, help them to understand that all is not lost, that life can prevail. But did ABC map any paths of reason? Or explore the emotions of the escalation by which its mock war occurred? Or examine the theories of deterrence that it imagined to have failed so disastrously? Even as doomsday fiction, this film had little political value. "Dr. Strangelove" reflected acutely on the nuclear condition and even offered a practical warning about mechanical accident. "Seven Days in May" warned about letting madmen too near the nuclear trigger. The only counsel implicit in "The Day After" was that if it ever happens, smart folks will die first, or have shoguns to defend their well-stocked shelters.

For all the pompous pretense, this was an entertainment. Yes, entertainment: as in horror show, disaster movie, Grimm fairy tale. A hundred million Americans were empathetically incinerated, then left on the true day after without a single idea to chew upon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Nadir in Ulster?

Sixty people inside the church were singing hymns and three men were handing out Bibles at the door when the gunmen burst in. They opened fire with automatic weapons, killing three worshipers and wounding seven in Darkey, Northern Ireland. In this case the victims were Protestant and the killers Catholic.

Sectarian murders are nothing special in Ulster. Sunday's violence brought the number of people killed since 1969 to 2,330. But the utter horror of murder inside a church where people were peacefully praying — not a single person in the congregation was known to be connected in any way with a police or paramilitary organization — makes this incident extraordinary. It is the one occasion in recent memory when the IRA and the Reverend Ian Paisley have agreed. Both condemned this slaughter of innocents apparently carried out by members of the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the IRA.

In 13 years more than 24,000 people have been wounded in Northern Ireland. The violence has cost British and Irish taxpayers an

estimated £12 billion. The prison population in Ulster is proportionally the highest in Western Europe. The psychic cost — the effects, especially on children, of living under constant threat of violence — is immeasurable.

Twenty years ago there was a similar act of violence in a house of worship in the United States. Four small black girls were killed in Alabama when a Birmingham church was bombed by racists. The tragedy rocked America. The shock of innocents murdered in a church had a profound impact even on those Americans most opposed to integration.

The Birmingham bombing was a turning point in the civil rights movement, it demonstrated the depths to which racial animosity had descended. Might the Darkey church massacre have a similar effect on the people of Northern Ireland? Perhaps, finally, a growing number will join the few brave peacekeepers in that troubled corner of the world and say, "We will go no further with this madness. Let us begin to learn to live together."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Double Warning From Bonn

Events of the past week [in West Germany] should be seen as both a reassurance and a warning. There is reassurance in the fact that a democratically elected government is managing to carry through the policies of the alliance. There is a warning in the divisive effects that this has had on the country in general and the Social Democrats in particular.

There are two main lessons to be drawn from the warning. One is that the central consensus in West German politics will not hold unless it is part of a NATO consensus on East-West relations. The other is that West Germany's growing self-confidence and distance from the Nazi period are increasingly difficult to reconcile with the present structure of NATO and in particular its reliance on American nuclear weapons.

How to adjust to this new reality is one of the most pressing tasks before the alliance.

—The Times (London).

Double-Talk About Grenada

The State Department's U-turn concerning reports of a mass grave in Grenada was only another demonstration of how the administration has played fast and loose with the facts over the invasion of that island.

Not all the deceptions have been intentional, but some may have been. The point is, the administration has unnecessarily and persistently misled the public about a venture that has caused important damage to U.S. diplomacy in two hemispheres and flagrantly violated international law. The amazing, frightening thing is that the public doesn't seem to care. The same citizens who have been continuously bamboozled have rewarded President Reagan for the invasion with a surge of support in public opinion polls.

When the United States wages an undeclared war against any nation, even a tiny nation in the Caribbean, the public has a right

to more from its government than double-talk, manipulation of the media, bland assurances and extravagant claims.

—The Milwaukee Journal.

Hong Kong and China

The massive leap in Hong Kong's domestic exports to China this year must be seen as a strong indication of the way in which the People's Republic of China is growing. Indeed, if unmanifested cargo that is shipped to China through the hands of smugglers were included, the People's Republic would be easily the biggest customer for Hong Kong-made goods and re-exports, after the United States.

The growth of the China market demonstrates that Hong Kong can play a useful part in helping the People's Republic improve its international trading position. It must be obvious to officials at every level in China that while reunification remains the ideal, the economic benefits from maintaining this territory as an independent entity are considerable.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Beauty and the Beanties

It would be foolish to suggest that one person could be universally accepted as being more "beautiful" than all the others.

There is little point to the disagreement over whether the judges made a mistake when they selected Sarah-Jane Hutt of Great Britain as the new Miss World. While a reporter described Miss Hutt as "modest" for acknowledging that she was not the most beautiful woman in the world, she was really only stating the obvious. There is no such person.

Yet some Miss World contestants are complaining about the selection. Sometimes the old clichés say it best. The disagreement confirms that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and the complaints by the poor losers suggest once again that beauty is only skin deep.

—The Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald.

A Day for Thanks Perhaps, but for New Ideas Surely

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — On the day after the television film "The Day After," the "experts" gave Americans little reason for celebrating this year's Thanksgiving Day. It was just a "movie," some of them said on Monday, but they didn't say it in Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

The Russians, who don't show American movies or like American nuclear policies, stuck to their usual offer: If NATO would let them continue aiming their intermediate nuclear missiles at every West European capital, they would not allow NATO to put cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe directed at them. They call this equality.

President Reagan, feeling that this was not a good deal, sent his first batch of new missiles to Europe, and told the American people that the way to avoid the disaster portrayed in "The Day After" was simply to support his policies.

Secretary of State George Shultz seemed a little anxious about the movie, and kept saying that "nuclear war is simply unacceptable." But if the Russians don't agree, how do you not accept a nuclear missile en route to Kansas City? You can't just mark it like a piece of unwanted junk mail: "Return to Sender."

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made more sense. He said nobody doubted the horrors of nuclear war, but he wondered if it was a good idea to make policy "by scaring ourselves to death."

Former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara argued that the United States should withdraw its threat to use a first-strike nuclear attack against a Soviet conventional invasion of Europe, but he added that "much more can be done than we're not doing" to relieve the tension.

Indeed, a few modest things might be done between Thanksgiving and Christmas, before the emotions of the presidential campaign take over. To begin, it would hurt if the two nuclear giants shut up for a few weeks. They have traded so many insults in the last year that everybody knows where they stand. This is probably expecting too much, but the need to restore some civility or decent manners to the world debate is fairly obvious.

What is needed now is a pause for reflection. We have not had a new argument or a good joke around Washington for months, and this goes not only for Moscow and Washington but for the allies, including the Social Democrats in

West Germany, who never had a sense of humor and seem to have lost their sense of history.

Forgetting the promises of their party, they now want to get rid of the new American missiles they asked for in the first place, but they want to keep the 300,000 American soldiers plus their dependents as a shield against a possible Soviet invasion. That is not a very popular offer in Washington.

Yuri Andropov, hoping for another Rapallo deal with Germany, thought he could split the Western alliance by bullying the winners of the free world elections and appealing to the losers, but he failed, and he also has some problems with his

failing health and economy. So a Reagan-Andropov meeting seems to be off for a while. In the present vicious mood, it would probably be a bum idea anyway.

But in addition to cooling the propaganda, maybe a case could be made for an allied summit meeting before the end of the old year.

There are strains among the allied leaders, not only about missiles but also about trade, budget deficits, interest rates, money values, the Middle East, Central America, Grenada and other sore spots.

Nobody knows how to sort out these tangles, but there is a growing anxiety that the world leaders — if that is the right term — are not

really talking seriously and privately to one another as much as they should, but are allowing the debate to be dominated by the media.

Mr. Shultz has been meeting in Washington with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, about what can be done to keep things from getting worse. This cannot have been easy, after the South Korean plane disaster and during the cruise and Pershing missile crisis.

Mr. Dobrynin has been around long enough to know that the leaders of the nuclear capitals have an interest in keeping their fundamental differences from getting out of hand. He would probably agree with Mr. Shultz that a moratorium on the

war of words isn't such a bad idea. In fact, he might even entertain the suggestion that "The Day After" be shown on Soviet television.

After all, it would remind the Soviet people of the tens of millions of lives that they lost in the two world wars, when Washington and Moscow were allies. And it might make them wonder, as "The Day After" has made many Americans wonder, what would happen if they fought a nuclear war against one another.

Maybe this is a silly idea, but it may be that the tragic memories of the past, in Moscow as the main silence, and diplomacy might be something to be thankful for rather than all this noisy propaganda.

The New York Times.

A Memo to Ustinov: Cocktail Set Blames Reagan for Everything

By William Safire

MEMO to: Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, defense minister, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

From: Valik V. Polka, Kremlin-Place-as-Butler, Georgetown Catering Service, Washington, D.C.

Re: Back-channel pouch, avoiding Ambassador Dobrynin and Comrade Andropov, per reporting instructions of Military Planning Group for December Central Committee Meeting.

1. The Mood in Washington. All at cocktail parties are persuaded that Soviet-American relations are at "all-time low." The Soviet Union is never blamed; instead, fault found in the strident rhetoric of Reagan. Credit Anatoli for fine job in selling American ruling circles on Kremlin innocence in breakdown of relations.

This triumph of our propaganda has caused "nuclear jitters," with great trepidation about effect of better-Red-than-dead television show and a stinging of nervous arms control officers. 2. Perception of Soviet Leadership. Although no farwell party was catered for William Clark at National Security Council, conversations overheard in "McFarlane mixers" indicate that Americans think Comrade Andropov is a one-term general secretary and therefore the U.S.S.R. is now in effect a military dictatorship.

As is well known, the rise of a military figure to dominance as "king maker," to which both KGB and party apparat must appeal, means that Soviet foreign policy over next few years will stress maximum military preparedness and minimum military action. When Defense rules, caution in use of force reigns. Here in Washington, Joint Chiefs opposed landing in Grenada and deployment of forces in Lebanon, because actual combat reveals weaknesses in military machine.

3. Expectations of Soviet Conduct in Middle East. At diplomatic receptions in Foggy Bottom (cheese pulls, no more pickled Chinese water chestnuts wrapped in bacon), it is said that Moscow has lost control over Damascus. Assad's war on PLO is not in Soviet interest, and U.S.S.R. unwilling to be drawn into conflict with Israel or multinational troops at Syrian timing. However, Assad is ill — the announced "appendicitis" is unlikely in a man who has already had his appendix out — and a change in warlike Syrian posturing is foreseen. It is not for no reason that American officials blame extremist Iranians rather than Syria for the Syrian-encouraged attack on their marines.

4. Best Bet for Headlines in the Gulf. At dinner parties (veal in awful cream sauce, tiny candied carrots) in Langley and McLean, Virginia, big expectations for Iraq to use French jets and missiles to attack Iran. Much head-shaking at non-coverage of this war, in one day, more soldiers were killed than in all Arab-Israeli wars. U.S. intelligence thinks that Iraq, which is losing the war, will strike Iran's oil facilities at Kharg Island and call in Saudi AWACS to blunt Iran's reaction. Iran cannot close Strait of Hormuz to squeeze Iraq's Arab allies but will frighten all shippers and insurers away from war zone, precipitating new oil crisis. (If U.S. has not been filling strategic reserve with Mexican oil, many faces will be red in Washington.)

At that point, the Americans figure, Iran will become ripe for Soviet takeover by subversion, alliance or invasion. Our troops are remaining in Afghanistan, taking steady losses from Afghan guerrillas, mainly for that opportunity.



Illustration by Solomon.

5. Mysterious Trouble Within Ruling Circle. Great consternation at NSC, White House staff and gatherings of Henry's Undergrowth about what this agent-in-place can only interpret as worry over rampant alcoholism. Thrane heard everywhere is "Rumors" being followed by much spitting and spilling of drinks.

6. Political Expectations of Media Elite. Georgetown Cocktail Party Set (crudités, blue cheese dip) expects you to bypass Chernomko again and to replace Andropov with one of "next generation" on Politburo; nothing is known here of Gorbachev's power play, or of your own inclination to stop forward.

Comrade General, I intend to continue filing on this special channel direct to you during the forthcoming time of turmoil. Please tell pilots to stop using my real name on open transmissions, as this could blow my catering career. In all communications, use code name "Fiddlesticks."

The New York Times.

Yugoslavia's Crisis Continues for Lack of Democratic Reforms

By Milovan Djilas

This commentary was translated from Serbo-Croatian by the writer's son, Aleksa Djilas.

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is in a state of crisis — a crisis that arises largely from its structural shortcomings. The system as a whole does not work. Born and steadily germinating under Marshal Tito's rule, this crisis has burgeoned in the last three years.

The root cause of all the trouble lies in the political and social framework, which has established the privileged and dominating role of the Communist Party's political apparatus over the rest of the country. Democratic reforms are necessary, not only for Yugoslavia but also for stability in the whole Balkans area.

With the centrality of the ruling party, the League of Communists, Yugoslavia is of course hardly different from any other communist state. But the many weaknesses of communist systems are echoed by specifically Yugoslav forms and practices.

After the break with Moscow in 1948, speedy industrial development was erratic. To a large extent, the country developed a market economy, and 90 percent of the workable land has remained in peasant hands.

Yugoslavia's economic, technological and cultural ties are predominantly with the West, and they have had a cumulative effect on business practices and attitudes. At the same time, economic and cultural inequalities of the country's six republics, inherited from the past, not only were not obliterated but actually increased; moreover, such inequalities exist within some republics. Local opinion says that 10 percent of the population now grabs 45 percent of the aggregate national income.

Under Tito, Yugoslavia attained a semi-developed status, but its political system never changed. Although somewhat more liberal, the country remained much the same as other East European states.

The process of industrialization did not grow primarily out of economic motives but ideological and bureaucratic directives. The emphasis was on heavy industry that relied mainly on imported raw materials, and the construction of industrial plants was planned primarily to suit the interests of local party chiefs.

Meanwhile, unemployment rose. More than 900,000 Yugoslavs are now unemployed. This figure does not include 700,000 who could not find jobs at home and are employed in Western Europe.

Foreign debts grew apace — partly because of increased costs of imported raw materials — especially in Tito's last five years, and have passed the \$20 billion level.

The relations between Yugoslavia's component republics have changed, not only among themselves but also with respect to the state's central authorities in Belgrade. With the exception of power over national defense and foreign affairs, the republics have to all intents and purposes acquired confederation status. While the ruling party has retained a monopoly on power, it, too, has undergone decentralization. Most political decision-making is now taking place in the republics' capitals.

With his personal authority and autocratic exercise of power, Tito sustained the appearance of political unity. But even during his lifetime the republics acquired considerable self-reliance and succeeded in establishing a substantial degree of economic independence. The republics' bureaucracies took steps to protect their

local market economies from competition with other republics; the multiplication of, say, steel industries has produced economic inefficiency that had to be balanced by foreign credits.

By leaving behind a collective leadership chosen to foster equality among the republics, with its person-

nel annually rotating jobs, Tito in fact built sluggishness and ineptness into most of the vital institutions of the Yugoslav union. Incompetence at the top coincided with the world economic crisis and the consequences of inherited structural chaos: neglected agriculture, the suppression of small

businesses, perennial low productivity, an incomes policy without the stimulus of reward, "jobs for party boys," suffocation at birth of alternative initiatives and ideas, and so on.

Yugoslavia is now lurching blindly into an ever deeper crisis. The reprogramming of foreign debts, and new financial help from the West, no doubt will delay the downward trend in the economy and make things easier, but such measures alone cannot provide a real cure. Such a cure can be found — and must be found — by Yugoslavs themselves.

In spite of general public dissatisfaction with the conditions of life, and in spite of the regime's few hard-liners and ideologists who persistently blame problems on "internal counter-revolutionary enemies," the crisis was not caused by any coherent opposition. None exists. Therefore, movement toward change could emerge only out of some reform current inside the party or around it.

At the moment there are no personalities at the top, nor any evidence of new ideas, that might lead to transformation of the system. Yet many critical analyses of the situation have appeared, not only from the public but also from within the ruling party's middle ranks.

By insisting on retaining the habits of governing that they have inherited, and by sticking to their now enshrined ideology, the party chiefs have so far not only paralyzed any alternative democratic initiatives but also paralyzed themselves and contributed to petrification of the whole system. If

in coming years there does not emerge from the party some unambiguous and radical move for reform, the country will stumble into catastrophic social and national disaster. Continuation of the present crisis would in a few years reduce Yugoslavia to a Third World country. Today no republic wants to leave the union, but none would agree to such economic regression without resisting.

Intervention by the army might well succeed in preserving the union, but it would fail to resolve the essential problems. Moreover, the army, in a political role, would be considered by most republics to be an agent for overall domination by the largest of them, the Serbs, even if the military leaders themselves had no such nationalistic intentions.

Any transformation of Yugoslavia's structural crisis into a predominantly political crisis, with riots and other disorders between nationalities, would produce tremors that would disturb existing relations not only in the whole Balkans region but elsewhere in Europe. Who knows where that might lead? That is why democratic reform of the Yugoslav system would also be a crucial contribution to stability in this part of the world.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



The late Marshal Tito, by Pancha.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Ultimate Issue

Regarding the report "Nuclear War Film Stirs Fear About Impact on Young" (HT, Nov. 21):

This article on the effects of the film about nuclear war, "The Day After," would be quite funny if the subject were not so vitally serious. I presume that the objections to the film being seen by children fear that it may be hazardous to their health. In case there may be someone among your readers who has lost sight of the ultimate issue, I recall that a nuclear war itself, whether short and sharp or "protracted," would be far more damaging to the children's health, and to ours as well.

J.F.T. SPENCER, London.

About German Neutrality

Having twice launched humanity into world war in the 20th century, the Germans bear a special responsibility for world peace and security. For three decades after 1950 they followed a policy that admirably helped to serve those twin objectives.

However, in the 1980s an increasing number of Germans are leading in a direction that in time would threaten to bring on World War III. They do not acknowledge or even realize the peril they are creating, for they are anti-nuclear, pacifist and oriented toward neutralism.

Their neutralism, with its ancillary attraction of a reunified Germany, is the nub of the danger they pose. Germany's weight in the power equation

is so great that neither the communist bloc nor the Western alliance would dare risk a German neutralism that could turn out to be spurious.

After suffering so enormously in both world wars, Russia would accept a "neutral" Germany only if the change were accomplished in a way that assured the paramountcy of Soviet influence.

At some point, the West, just as it did in Poland in 1939, would have to react — militarily, if necessary — to prevent or overturn a neutralism that would be stacked against it.

Given these geopolitical facts, the Greens in West Germany represent even though they do not intend it, the most dangerous political element to emerge since the Nazis. The Social Democrats, under Willy Brandt's misguided leadership and the waning influence of Helmut Schmidt's realism, seem bent on compounding the peril inherent in the romanticism of the Greens.

JOSEPH A. MENDENHALL, Lucignano, Italy.

Not the American Way

Regarding the report "U.S. Weighs Retrial for Beirut Attack" (HT, Nov. 19) by Bernard Gwertzman:

Instinct cries for revenge on the perpetrators of the Beirut attack, but conscience and intellect cry no. Since when in America is anyone sentenced without a fair trial? Since when are children punished for the crimes of their parents, or the neighborhoods of suspected arsonists burned down?

Now is the time for America to set an example of rational, considered response to a heinous act. Let's not try to solve a sewer problem by jumping into the cesspool.

JOHN SMITH, Mepton, France.

Arafat, a Failure

Regarding "In Defense of Arafat, Engineer of a National Revival" (HT, Nov. 16) by Edward Said:

Professor Said's analysis would have had more weight if it had been based on a clear repudiation of the ill-conceived ultimate goals of the PLO. True, Chairman Yasser Arafat has become the embodiment of the Palestinian struggle for independence. Unhappily, the idol proved to be unreliable, his confrontational policies and vacillations having provided Syria's ruthless President Assad the opportunity to increasingly subjugate the organization.

For a man "both fearless and gentle," Mr. Arafat surely sowed monstrous terror and devastation wherever he settled with his things. No wonder that the Israelis don't care for this kind of "pluralism."

In the long run, only a confederation between Jordan, Lebanon and Israel — in which all peoples of the region including the Palestinians are assured of their identity — would seem to possess the capability of keeping the new Soviet-backed Syrian hegemonic designs at bay.

ANDRE S. MEYER, Belp, Switzerland.

Cyprus Was Turkey's

Regarding the editorial "Land Grab in Cyprus" (HT, Nov. 17):

Cyprus belonged to the Turks until British colonization in 1878. When the Turkish Cypriots now claim a part of their island, it is a distortion of history to call that a "land grab."

ALI TURAILI, Bangkok.

Just in time for Thanksgiving, Turkey has done the carving.

AL HIX, London.

More on Canada, Please

May I suggest that the International Herald Tribune print more business and political news about Canada. Canadians do travel outside of their country, and not because they wish to be isolated.

Although it is not a small country, nor a country of war, nor one that is contaminated by Marxism, Canada deserves some recognition in an international newspaper.

The only recent mention of Canada I have noticed was the reference to Prime Minister Trudeau's "6 and 5 campaign" to reduce wage increases in the public sector to those percentages, respectively, this year and next — by Axel Krause in "Paris Uses Ad in Attack on Inflation" (HT, Nov. 8). Mr. Krause failed to say how successful the campaign has been.

KIM MOSHER, Ivry-sur-Seine, France.

FROM OUR NOV. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Wright's Happy Flying Student
PARIS — Comte de Lambert, the first of Mr. Wilbur Wright's pupils to drive a flying machine, has returned to Paris, speaking with a Herald correspondent, Comte de Lambert said: "The Wright brothers have produced a marvelous machine which can readily be learned in a few lessons. Personally, I have experienced no difficulties. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that one has an almost perfect instrument. The Wright airplane is so sensitive to the human touch that any errors that may be made with it can only be ascribed to the driver. I believe Mr. Wright to be perfectly accurate when he says that in the hands of a trained operator his machine can remain out as long as the ordinary birds do."

1933: Return to Gold Standard Asked
WASHINGTON — Re-establishment of the dollar on a gold basis, coupled with safeguards to be agreed upon by international action, was urged [on Nov. 23] in a resolution adopted by the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, which expressed sympathy for President Roosevelt's monetary policy but warned against continuance of a "currency of fluctuating value" as precluding "lasting improvement in business" and as being ineffective to adjust existing discrepancies in price levels. The council warned that unless the Roosevelt administration acted to stabilize the dollar, it would become increasingly difficult for it to finance its large commitments for reconstruction and to refinance maturing obligations.

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SCIENCE

Touch of Whimsy
Added to ShuttleBy Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

COLUMBIA, which is scheduled to return to orbit next week, will take with it the most ambitious schedule for scientific projects ever done in space — as well as a touch of whimsy.

If all goes well, the shuttle flies over France, a 160-mile section of the Greenwich Meridian will leap into light to demonstrate the presence of "intelligence on earth."

The Greenwich experiment, sponsored by SETI-France, a group searching for extraterrestrial intelligence, is an emblematic example of the European influence on the flight. It is aimed at awakening an interest in communication with civilizations that may be orbiting other stars.

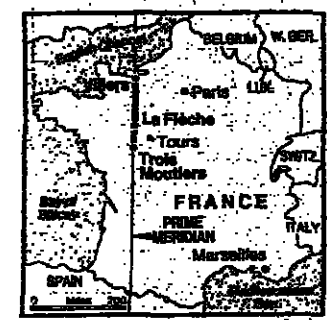
A total of 21 experiments are planned for the nine-day mission, which is to begin Monday. It should be the longest and most scientifically productive of any shuttle flight to date.

The planned Spacelab experiments fall into five broad categories: earth and atmospheric observations, solar physics, astronomy, materials processing in a space environment, and human physiology.

During the past century, when many scientists believed there might be a civilization on Mars, a variety of schemes were proposed to signal the existence of intelligent creatures on Earth. The mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss is credited with a scheme to plant broad zones of forest in Siberia, forming a huge right triangle.

It was also proposed that squares be planted on each side of the triangle to illustrate the Pythagorean theorem, or that canals be dug in the Sahara to form a geometric figure. The water would be covered with kerosene and ignited at night.

There is not longer any suspicion that higher forms of life exist anywhere as close as the planet Mars. Next week's demonstration is the



winner in a competition conducted among French youths by the European Space Agency, which developed the Spacelab, Europe-1, a radio station and SETI-France.

The meridian, after passing through Greenwich, England, runs across France from Normandy to Spain. The section illuminated by floodlights, according to SETI-France, will extend from Villers in the English Channel to Trois Montiers, southwest of Tours.

At the La Fliche airport, on the meridian, 50 pyrotechnic flares will be illuminated in the form of a cross at 6:45 P.M. Tuesday, in the shuttle's 18th orbit. Although the ground will be in darkness, the spacecraft should be in sunlight and visible from the ground as a fast-moving point of light.

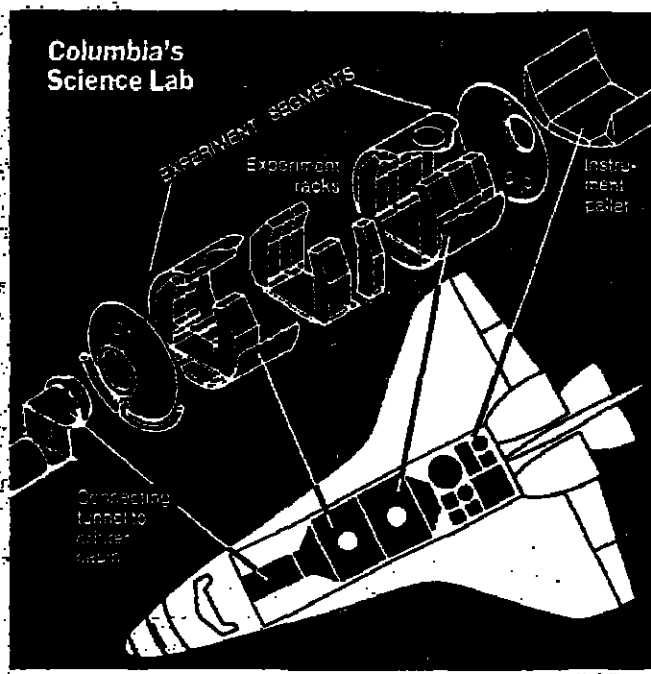
In Paris on the previous day, 200 pyrotechnic torches will be ignited in the Place du Pantheon, producing a flare that, according to the project sponsors, should be visible with the naked eye at one quarter the distance to the moon, about 60,000 miles from the earth. Because of a two-month delay in the Spacelab launch, winter weather is approaching, and with it less likelihood that skies will be clear. But the project's sponsors are still hopeful. The delay may also hamper several of the scientific experiments, in particular those involving observation of auroral displays over the Arctic in coordination with ground observations.

The Spacelab will carry an accelerator to fire a beam of electrons into space and produce artificial auroras, but because of the delay and operational constraints the northernmost part of the orbit will be too brightly illuminated by sunlight for auroras to be visible.

SPACELAB, built over the past decade at a cost of \$1 billion, is the first manned laboratory designed to be carried into space and returned to earth. It sits in the cargo bay of the shuttle and, like the living area of the shuttle, is pressurized to provide a "shirt-tail" environment for the scientists. They can move back and forth to the operational area of the shuttle through a transfer tunnel.

Next week's mission will involve extensive tests of its operating systems as well as a rich menu of scientific experiments.

The two scientists in Spacelab will be the first to fly in space without training as astronauts. They are Ulf Merbold of the Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart, and



The New York Times

Byron K. Lichtenberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They will be aided by two astronauts trained in use of the Spacelab, Owen Garriott and Robert Parker. The shuttle will be flown by John W. Young, mission commander, and Brewster Shaw, pilot.

The mission will begin the operational use of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System. A booster on the relay system's first satellite, carried into space by a shuttle mission, failed to push it to its assigned geostationary orbit 23,000 miles above the Equator. The satellite finally reached there after prolonged nudging from its maneuvering jets.

Scientists from 14 countries will have experiments on the mission and monitor them from a new control room, the Payload Operations Control Center, one floor below the Mission Control Center in Houston. It will be linked with the spacecraft both by the relay satellite and a direct shuttle-to-ground link when within range.

Plans call for two relay satellites on opposite sides of the earth, making contact with a shuttle visible throughout its orbit without dependence on ground relays that, at times, have proved unreliable.

The second relay satellite has not yet been launched. Furthermore, on this mission the shuttle will be unable to use the relay satellite now in orbit during periods when Spacelab experiments require that it be oriented so that the shuttle antenna is aimed directly away from the relay satellite.

The flight was delayed after the discovery that carbon cloth insulation on one of the nozzles of a booster rocket on an earlier flight had almost burned through. The

rocket was one of those attached to each side of the shuttle and then drop into the sea for recovery.

The trouble was traced to a batch of insulation that had not been properly cured. One of the two boosters assigned to the coming mission had insulation from the same batch and was replaced.

Among projects threatened by the delay is the obtaining of detailed images of northern Europe. Because of the late season, this may be hindered by cloud cover. Weather could also affect the mapping of Europe with a new scanning radar developed by the European Space Agency that is similar, though not identical, to one carried on an earlier shuttle mission.

RAIN, snow and clouds would hamper its performance. It is hoped, however, that it will be able, for the first time, to map in detail the drainage system of the Amazon basin, since the radar does not show the dense rain forest. It may even be possible to assess the alkalinity of the soil there from its effect on radar echoes.

Spacelab instruments will scan the heavens above and the earth's atmosphere below at ultraviolet and infrared wavelengths that cannot penetrate the atmosphere. Targets of the ultraviolet telescope include distant quasars, hot stars and galaxies.

Space Telescope Dies

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Infrared Astronomical Telescope has run out of helium coolant and by Thursday will be a "useless instrument in space," the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said Tuesday. It was launched Jan. 25.

A Doctor's Crusade for Live-Cell Therapy

By Mavis D. Guinard

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — At 87, Dr. Franklin E. Bircher believes he keeps alive and well on the low-protein, high-fiber diet his father devised at the turn of the century. Though a couple of freak accidents have slowed down a man who took up water skiing at 60 and enjoyed his round of golf up to a year ago, he turns up at his modern offices early each morning. "Because of financial reverses, I work because I have to. But I also feel, as a doctor and a scientist, that my task is not over."

Highly respected as a dietetic specialist, Dr. Bircher ventured onto the more controversial ground of live-cell therapy in the 1950s. He is now convinced that he can prove its effects by microphotographs of his patients' capillaries.

As the son of the practitioner who would have replaced *fondues* with *bircher muesli* in the Swiss diet, Dr. Bircher became hooked on this health food at the age of 2. "It is high energy food," he said as he dipped into a fluffy concoction of freshly grated apple, rolled oats and yogurt mixed with more fruit and nuts. According to Dr. Bircher — who gets no royalties from the packaged brands since the basic recipe was never registered — the best muesli is the one you mix yourself. Freshness counts.

Dr. Max Bircher-Benner discovered the virtues of health foods when most doctors were obsessed with germs and hygiene. His son thinks traditional medicine has focused too long on the causes of disease rather than the condition of the patient.

After medical studies here and in Vienna — psychoanalysis under Freud, cardiology, radiology and endocrinology — Franklin Bircher became his father's staunchest advocate. Surrounded by a lifetime clutter of souvenirs, he looks back on the time his unorthodox stands first made him an outsider.

His ideas on nutrition were dismissed as a fad. Then, as today, he insisted that people eat far too much. "We should cut protein intake by a third, double our vegetables, and avoid white flour and white sugar altogether." At the time, he could not prove why. It would be years before experiments would find that cooking destroys vitamins and that fibers help regulate transit. On that score, Dr. Bircher has lived long enough to see dietetic stores and vegetarian restaurants as common as banks in Zurich.

During World War I, though, he unsuccessfully battled the Swiss Army to add fresh vegetables to the soldiers' meat and potato routine.



Dr. Franklin E. Bircher and his mentor, Dr. Paul Niehans.

But in 1918, he believes, he saved the men in his battalion from a lethal flu epidemic by putting them on a strict Bircher diet.

To fight for his beliefs, Dr. Bircher entered politics. From an independent seat in parliament, he stood for social and health insurance, fought to have chiropractors recognized (a narrow victory) and pushed for a federal food commission. If he had had his way it would have promoted whole wheat bread, nontoxic additives and enriched cereals — a measure some governments are investigating today. In the 30s, in a country that loves its wine, a clause to increase the tax on alcoholic beverages roused the voters to defeat his proposal.

HOWEVER, his dietetic notions were remembered in World War II and he was invited to draw up a minimal-diet plan. The landlocked Swiss plowed parks into market gardens and tightened their belts. They were put on a balanced 2,300-calorie diet for the duration. Official before-and-after tests showed they had never been so fit.

Does it retard aging? Dr. Bircher is cautious. Improved functions give renewed vitality, but he feels this is only a side effect. To him the main importance of the combined cellular treatment is preventive.

Rich Fossil Find in Texas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers, in one of the richest dinosaur finds ever made on this continent, said Tuesday that they have found the remains of several new varieties of 200-million-year-old animals, including possibly the oldest snake ever discovered. The find of bones was made by a team from Texas Tech University in a quarry about 60 miles southeast of Lubbock.

It is no secret that statesman and celebrities underwent the Niehans treatment to keep up their image. Dr. Bircher says that today it is mainly businessmen who come earlier and earlier, simply to keep fit.

Although other doctors in Europe have adopted cell therapy, a large part of the medical establishment is not convinced. Patients' endorsements have been dismissed as euphoria. Could this be just a placebo effect?

IN AN interview that recently appeared in a leading Swiss magazine, Professor Holger P. von Hahn, director of the Basel Institute of Experimental Gerontology, declined to criticize or condemn cell therapy "provided it was given under medical control," but cautioned that "one should not expect miracles because it does not fundamentally alter the aging process. Symptoms may be relieved, but they are not suppressed altogether."

Cell therapy, openly practiced in several Swiss clinics, has never been granted official recognition. No health insurance agency will reimburse the expense of costly treatment. A spokesman for a large health insurance company explained that under Swiss law, the scientific value of any treatment must first be proved before a federal medical commission.

Dr. Bircher offers as evidence the huge photos that hang on his office walls. They are the before and after pictures, taken under an electron microscope and magnified 2,000 times, of the capillaries in the lower lips of his patients. Certain, from 30 years of research, that capillary damage shows up before any other symptom, Dr. Bircher believes these pictures would also help early diagnosis. Dr. Bircher holds that under his treatment, as the appearance of the capillaries returns to normal, clinical symptoms also disappear.

With time running against him, Dr. Bircher has reported his findings in scientific publications and before congresses on microcirculation. "I continue to fight," he says with a tired smile. Behind the doctor, his wife, Alice, has played an active part for 40 years. A chic, petite dynamo of 67, with bright eyes and skin as taut as fine porcelain, she tends to all the details, juggling appointments, bills, publications, press releases and lectures. Ever on the alert, she helps translate a question into Dr. Bircher's hearing aid and prompts his failing memory with a date. Signaling that the interview is at an end, she slips an impeccable white blouse over the doctor's cashmere sweaters and sends him to the next patient.

SAVING MONEY FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Success in operating banks and building societies depends on attracting and keeping enough customers who wish to save; to serve the customers who wish to borrow. But there's a problem. As the number of customers grows, so does the cost of administering the accounts. Thus, banks and building societies have been among the first to invest in office automation.

One of the pioneers in financial office automation in Britain is the world's largest building society, The Halifax. In 1979 it placed an order for Philips PTS 6000 Financial Terminal

Systems to automate some 600 offices. This included a network of some 2500 front-office cashier workstations, 580 back-office systems and 625 branch controllers.

Pleased with 'Phase One', The Halifax has now invested a further £3 million with Philips, bringing the total to some £18 million.

The Halifax selected Philips, firstly, because the PTS 6000 was purpose-designed for financial institutions. There was no need to compromise, and each system could be matched to each office. Philips commitment to

full support was another decisive factor.

A typical front-office workstation centres on a simple terminal reducing the operations needed to complete a transaction from six down to just one. Customers can now be served much more quickly - at much less cost. This unit is supported by single line display screens and everything needed to automate customer transactions and keep the accounts up-to-date.

The newest order with Philips includes £3 million for Automated Teller Machines. First developed by Diebold - U.S.A. leader in such machines - they are now part of Philips range of financial systems. This follows a three-way marketing agreement with Diebold and with DeLaRue, one of the world leaders in automated cash-handling systems.

The Halifax is one fine example of how Philips technology is saving money for financial institutions.

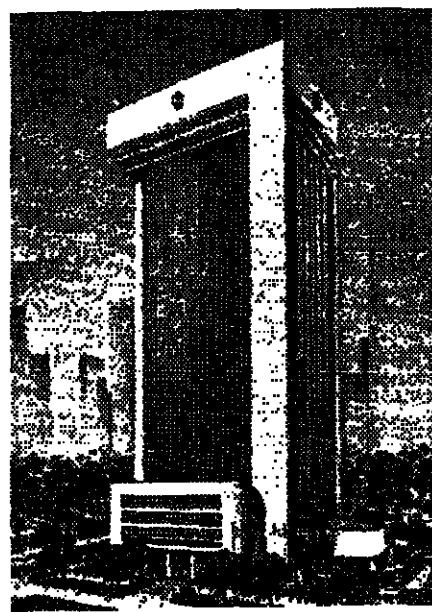
Other users of Philips Financial Terminal Systems include: Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Österreichische Länderbank and Sparkassenverbund, Austria; Savings Bank and Banque Paribas, Belgium; the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Canada; Crédit Commercial de France, France; AMRO Bank, Rabobank, Holland; Bank of America, Hong Kong and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.; Auckland Savings Bank, the National Bank and the Westpac Banking Corp., New Zealand; Norway's Bergen Bank, Christiania Bank OG Kreditkasse and Norske Kreditbank, Norway; Saudi British Bank, Singapore's Development Bank; Banco de Vizcaya, Spain; Svenska Handelsbanken, Sweden; Schweizerische Volksbank, Switzerland; Bangkok Bank, Thailand; Barclays Bank and the Scottish Trustee and Savings Bank Group, United Kingdom; Banpais, Mexico; Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, Malaysia; Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; the postal administrations of New Zealand, Sweden, Taiwan, Holland, etc.

Photo by courtesy of Halifax Building Society

ENERGY-EFFECTIVE OFFICE
LIGHTING, SINGAPORE

When the lighting installation of the new Monetary Authority of Singapore building is completed in 1984, it will represent the most energy-effective of its kind in the Republic. This is because it employs Philips high-frequency electronic ballasts.

Unlike conventional lighting ballasts, HF ballasts work with special fluorescent "TL" lamps at a frequency of 25,000 Hz or more. This significantly improves lamp efficiency and energy economy, giving savings of 23% or more while providing the same light as conventional fluorescent systems. Instant start, freedom from flicker, dimming possibilities to eliminate glare from VDU screens and automatic switch-off if the lamp fails to strike are other important features. The MAS building installation is an example of how HF lighting systems can give an impressive return-on-investment. In this case, the saving amounts to some 220,000 kilowatt hours per year.

WIDE AREA COMMUNICATIONS
NETWORK

Philips has developed a networking system that allows different makes of office automation and data handling equipment to communicate with each other. Called SOPHO-NET, it is an advanced packet-switched business communications network that can connect main-frame computers, mini-computers, data-bases, word processors, terminals and other hardware - regardless of manufacture. Corporate, branch or departmental networking is possible as well as connection to public and private networks up to a global level. Thus enabling users to 'reach-out' through the network for the information they require. This ability to utilize previously incompatible data, text and image information equipment within a single networking system will be of particular interest to large organisations who have invested in a variety of different 'stand-alone' equipment. SOPHO-NET is one of the first 'computer-manufacturer-independent' networking systems in the world.

SECURITY FOR A NUCLEAR
POWER STATION

Sweden's new Forsmark 3 nuclear power station serves as example of Philips multi-disciplinary approach to large installations. In addition to providing a fully-integrated 'state-of-the-art' electronic security system, Philips also supplies the indoor and outdoor lighting.

A large number of intrusion detection devices, along with many CCTV cameras from the Video 50 range, will be connected to monitors and alarm/transmission equipment in a Local Supervisory Station. This allows maximum security to be achieved with low manpower requirements.

Supporting this system with excellent night visibility are Philips HNF 001 floodlights, each equipped with two 400W SON-T high-pressure sodium lamps. Meanwhile, the reactor hall is lit with SNF 011 floodlights, providing excellent light distribution with minimum glare and maximum safety.

These are just a few examples of Philips advanced technology. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

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PHILIPS



SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

INSIGHTS

Soviet Influence in Africa Seems to Be Fading

Nations Warming to the West as Development Replaces Arms as Priority

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NAIROBI—On a continent where the talk used to be of increasing Soviet influence, a young Zimbabwean has dropped the nickname Comrade Nikita and now is called Cowboy.

In Mozambique, officials tell of their shock on discovering that clerks of the Soviet airline Aeroflot were charging inflated prices for the tickets they issued so as to transfer more foreign currency to Moscow.

In Guinea, officials recall with laughter that, as part of aid efforts, the Soviet Union once sent them snowplows to serve as tractors without any apparent realization that drivers would have to be in sealed cabs designed for Siberian conditions.

These are but a few indications of how the perception of the Soviet Union has changed in parts of Africa.

Five years ago, in the aftermath of the seemingly successful Soviet involvement in Angola and Ethiopia, it was commonplace for African diplomats and Western officials to say that Moscow's influence was dominant in much of this continent and that its sway was increasing.

But these days, it is commonplace to hear that, among the activist and assertive powers in Africa, the Soviet Union is generally ranked below South Africa, France and Libya, as is the United States.

"Considering their investment," a European diplomat said in Zaire, "you would have to say that Moscow has done simply terribly in Africa."

Soviet technicians helped build Egypt's Aswan Dam, but 50,000 of them "were thrown out" in 1972, noted the diplomat, who declined to be named. Soviet advisers were also expelled from Sudan and Somalia, he said. And in Uganda, Idi Amin, whom Moscow had armed, was deposed.

The diplomat, who has served almost two decades in Africa, said such once pro-Soviet countries as Guinea and Congo were turning toward the West, at least in the area of economic development. And, he said, there had been recent signs that even Angola and Mozambique, both closely allied to Moscow, were pulling back from doctrinaire Marxism in their search for development capital.

Diplomats and area specialists cite many rea-

sons for the apparent sag in Soviet influence: Some say that the world recession, with its severe burden on poor, commodity-exporting African countries, has made it increasingly clear to these nations how heavily they rely on Western aid and on such institutions as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Some Africans have written that the fighting in Angola and the instability in Ethiopia, dragging on despite Soviet commitment, have lessened perceptions that Moscow is invincible.

In Angola, a perception of invincibility prevailed after a movement supported by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers won out over guerrilla forces backed by the United States and South Africa in the civil war of the mid-1970s. Similarly, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped the Ethiopian government defeat a challenge by Somali rebels and Somali forces in 1978.

But Soviet experts are now viewed critically by some Africans. The Somalis, for example, say those they have encountered are aloof and given to racism. Cubans and Chinese are said to work and mix well with Africans.

African journalists have also suggested that the Soviet Union lost prestige in 1980 when

Zimbabwe came under the leadership of Robert Mugabe, the head of a guerrilla faction armed and supported mainly by the Chinese. Moscow had backed the guerrilla faction led by Joshua Nkomo.

Over the years, Moscow has concentrated on supporting liberation movements and supplying arms to friendly governments. Now, as almost all African countries have achieved independence, the need for development assistance and food shipments is supplanting requests for arms.

The Standard, a Nairobi newspaper, said in an editorial that the real challenges on the continent today were "disease, poverty, and ignorance," and it asked to what extent Moscow was "prepared to lend a hand, expertise, and cash to Africa's new war of liberation against these enemies."

According to diplomats, the Soviet Union has generally taken the position in recent years that, since it was never active as an imperial power in Africa, it has no moral responsibility for the continent's economic problems, which it describes as stemming directly from "imperial" domination.

Coastal Strongholds

Five years ago, diplomats contend, Moscow's influence seemed paramount in African countries dominating much of the east coast and long stretches of the west coast.

From Mozambique to Djibouti, only the relatively short Kenyan coast lay out of the Russians' potential control. In the west they seemed to be strong in Angola, and it appeared that, if South-West Africa were to gain its independence as Namibia, they could be expected to have a favored status there, since they were aiding the guerrilla group known as the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Once Rhodesia passed from white rule to black rule as Zimbabwe, it was suggested, a Soviet arc of influence would encircle and isolate South Africa. But this has not happened.

Instead, even though placards of Marx, Lenin and Engels still dominate Revolution Square in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, there are indications from there and from Mozambique as well that it may be time for better, even normal relations with the West.

A member of the Central Committee of Mozambique's ruling party, a committed Marxist, said in a recent conversation that as long as his country lived under the threat of South African attacks and of raids by South African-backed Mozambican rebels, it would need military backing.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union and Cuba alone were willing to offer military help. But for economic development, he said, Mozambique is taking a pragmatic course and looking for investments from those countries that have capital.

A recent visit to Lisbon by President Samora M. Machel, his first trip there since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, was reportedly intended to convey this approach.

Just before Mr. Machel's trip, more than 30



A Somali guerrilla posing with Soviet-made arms in 1980.

African heads of state met in Paris with President François Mitterrand, a move that underlined France's continuing influence on the continent.

France has maintained close economic and military ties with its former colonies. Its military and economic involvement in Chad is credited with blocking Libyan expansionist policies. French troops are also based in Gabon and Djibouti, and the currencies of more than a dozen African countries are linked to the French franc.

"Congo Brazzaville may have a Marxist-Leninist party, but it also has a financial system based on the franc," said the Western diplomat based in Zaire. "As a result, the rhetoric may sometimes be pro-Soviet but the reality is always pro-French."

The French are said to have directly checked Soviet interests in the Indian Ocean, where French aid and cultural ties compete with Soviet

overtures in Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles.

By the same token, diplomats say, South Africa has largely shown a willingness to run clandestine operations in such countries as Mozambique and Angola.

As for the United States, a U.S. diplomat noted that Washington had achieved military cooperation arrangements with such African countries as Kenya and Somalia.

He said the United States had also "done those things round the Indian Ocean that would reassure the Saudi Arabians, whose interests are vital to us," that it had had "close dealings with the Nigerians and the Moroccans," and that it was "giving out bilateral aid and humanitarian assistance."

He said he thought it good that U.S. initiatives on the continent, where "there is little or no stability," were being kept to modest proportions.

French Armenians See Attacks on Turks

As Sign of Increasing National Identity

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—It all began 70 years ago when Turkish soldiers caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Armenian civilians—estimates range from 600,000 to 1.5 million—during the brutal evacuation of the Armenians from their homeland in eastern Turkey.

The survivors made it to Syria, Iraq and Lebanon. Later, many went on to France and the United States.

Still now, in their thoughts and daily conversations around the family table, members of the French Armenian community, which spans three generations, constantly relive the massacre that they call "the genocide" of their nation. The memory is an obsession which separates even the most Frenchified among them from their surroundings. When they are asked what they are, many of them say Armenian, in spite of their French passports.

They are violent in their hatred of all Turkish governments, whether they are headed by generals or politicians.

"When a Turkish diplomat is killed, it makes me glad," says Simone, a demure young woman who has no interest in politics, does not speak the Armenian language, has never participated in demonstrations but has known all her life that "the Turks killed a million and a half Armenians" including many of her grandparents' brothers, sisters, cousins and friends.

Her statement, made with an embarrassed smile, reflects the radicalization of young Armenians that has been building up for years, according to members of the community. Simone says that almost all her friends are Armenians, even though she belongs to no political or cultural group.

'Blind' Vs. 'Directed' Violence

When seven persons were killed in a bombing by Armenian terrorists at Orly Airport in July, French Armenians overwhelmingly condemned the action because it took the lives of travelers and bystanders. Had the victims been Turkish diplomats, the reaction would have been different.

"We have always been for directed violence against Turkish officials and institutions, and so are 90 percent of Armenians anywhere; but blind terrorism of the Orly kind is not supported by any Armenian organization in France," says Armand Krikorian, a spokesman for Tashmak, the oldest and most established political party of the Armenian diaspora around the world. He adds that no Armenian party opposes limited violence against Turkish officials.

Tashmak has had good informal relations with a succession of governments in France. The same is true of Tashmak in the United States, Lebanon and elsewhere.

Many Armenians make the distinction between "blind" terrorism, which they condemn, and "directed" terrorism limited to Turkish officials, which they welcome in principle but attribute to a non-French underground of which they have no knowledge.

French police arrested an Armenian of Syrian nationality, Varadjan Garibdjian, and another of "Turkish nationality" as the chief authors of the Orly bombing. Other suspects under arrest all have Turkish, Syrian and Iranian rather than French backgrounds.

Mr. Garibdjian has been described by police as a leader of the military branch of ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, a terrorist organization that had its headquarters in Beirut until the Israeli invasion

last year but is now known to be operating in several countries of Western Europe.

In France even the militant Armenian National Movement (MNA), which was founded as part of the political branch of ASALA, has broken with the parent organization and is opposed to "blind" terrorism, according to Ari Toronian, its young spokesman.

Mr. Toronian says violence against Turkish officials and property is a justified and effective way of attracting world attention to the Armenian cause and putting pressure on the Turks to negotiate eventually with Armenians, Kurds and other minorities. He calls ASALA's "blind" terrorism counterproductive.

Escaped Assassination Attempt

Mr. Toronian was arrested after the Orly bombing but quickly released. Some time earlier he escaped an assassination attempt when the detonator of a bomb attached to his car failed. He blamed the Turkish government for the attempt.

He now has around-the-clock police protection at his request, and his headquarters in a second-floor textile workshop in a modest quarter of Paris is guarded by uniformed police.

Police protection also means surveillance. "They know all about us, we are all in their computers," a young woman working with Mr. Toronian says when asked whether the group was suspected of still having links with ASALA.

A business executive who belongs to Tashmak, and has an office on one of Paris's most celebrated avenues, puts it more mysteriously. "Some say Tashmak is too cautious to do anything; others claim we are so discreet we could be behind everything," he says.

He was made conscious of being Armenian when he returned from a trip abroad shortly after the Orly bombing and the immigration officer at the airport made him step aside and wait in spite of his French passport. He was let through 10 minutes later, apparently after a special check had been completed. "They must have stopped everybody whose name ends with 'ian,'" he says.

The French Armenian community has 200,000 to 300,000 members; no one knows the exact figure.

The grandparents, survivors of the massacres in Turkey in 1915, arrived from the Middle East soon after World War I, found a new home and work in textile factories and mines and "had time and strength for little more than survival," in the words of one of them.

The parents obtained French citizenship, sought integration in French society and in many cases achieved economic success; they cultivated their family and national traditions, set up community centers and created a network of social institutions to take care of the old and poor but showed little or no political militancy.

Of the third-generation Armenians now in their teens and 20s, many no longer speak the language but are rediscovering their national cause with a depth of emotion and a virulence that many members of the first two generations had lost. Many of the young Armenians flock to language lessons, to lectures on the 2,000 years of Armenian history and to street demonstrations, organized by the more militant groups like the MNA, against Turkey and for the creation of an Armenian national state.

According to members of the community, the militant new mood dates from the violence in 1975 when ASALA killed the Turkish ambassador and his driver in Paris, with similar attacks

following quickly in London and Vienna. The attacks were an emotional shock.

"We are the least violent people in history; we have killed fewer people and done less harm than other nations; we were always victims," says a young militant, and he adds, "Those attacks came as a relief, a liberation, they made us proud because they showed that contrary to what everybody, including ourselves, believed, Armenians had the guts to strike back at their enemies."

"A new generation is growing up; they are frustrated and bitter and they are asking us: 'You always said you were Armenian, but what have you done about it?'" says the 55-year-old head of one of the community's foremost welfare organizations. He adds that "the radicals do not speak for all Armenians."

Young militants concede that they are still a small minority. They are happy when they attract 50 or 100 persons to their meetings and demonstrations.

"If we cannot mobilize the generation that is growing up now, our own children will have lost their Armenian identity," says a young woman who was born "knowing I was Armenian" but did not learn the Armenian language as a child. She has since made a conscious effort to learn it.

An outsider seeking out members of the diaspora finds that the Armenian community in Paris is held together not by centrally organized political institutions but by religious and family ties and above all by emotion and shared memories of national tragedy. These emotions cut across all differences of age and social standing.

Present Aim: A Homeland

An entrepreneur who took over a small publishing house two years ago finds it natural that almost all his editors and secretarial staff are of Armenian origin. A new center for research and documentation has been opened with French government backing to assist scholars and students interested in Armenian history. A number of new novels on Armenian themes have come out—written in French. Records and tapes of old Armenian music have been released.

The Armenians claim that as many as 15 million men, women and children were massacred or deliberately made to die of hunger, exhaustion and maltreatment by Turkish soldiers during the grueling forced march from their homeland through the Mesopotamian desert to Syria, Lebanon and Iraq. Some historians place the figure at 600,000, as does the Encyclopedia Britannica. Some other estimates are around a million. The Turkish government is virtually alone in denying that the Armenians were victims of a crime on a horrendous scale.

The French government, for one, has used the term "genocide" in official statements. But other Western governments, with an eye on Turkey's good standing as a member of NATO, have been less outspoken, and Armenian efforts to get the United Nations to refer to the massacres as "genocide" have failed.

The foremost demand made by Armenian militants for many years has been that the major powers and the world community recognize that genocide occurred. The militants reasoned that such recognition would have legal and political consequences, forcing Turkey to enter into negotiations at least on reparations.

Today's militants ask for more—the gradual return of Armenians to the region from which they were driven by the Turks in 1915 and eventually the creation of an autonomous or independent state there.

Capital Summit Conference.

In practically all major capital market countries, one daily newspaper stands out as must reading for the mainstream of top decision-makers in business, finance and investment—executives who must stay on the pulse of local, national, and international developments as they occur.

In the U.S., Great Britain and Japan, the leading daily information sources are highly specialized business and financial dailies: The Wall Street Journal, The Financial Times,

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun. In Switzerland and Germany, the authoritative dailies are broader in editorial scope, but at the same time they are the dominant business and financial publications: Neue Zürcher Zeitung, and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

In survey after survey, these five daily newspapers consistently take top spot in their respective markets as most essential reading for senior executives.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

Trading in the Slimmed-Down AT&T And Its Offspring Dominates Market

NEW YORK—Two days out of the starting gate, how are the eight new companies created by the fortifying breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. faring in the stock market? Well, "when" issued trading in these eight issues—a slimmed-down version of AT&T and seven new regional holding companies—has dominated market activity, accounting for more than 8 percent of total share volume.

The excitement has boiled over into the rest of the market and has helped send prices generally higher. On Monday the Dow Jones industrial average jumped nearly 18 points, and Tuesday it rose 7.01 points, to 1,275.81.

Tuesday's Dow performance was aided by a \$1 gain, to \$64.50, by the "old" AT&T, which formally divests its local phone companies Jan. 1, enabling the creation of the seven regional corporations. On Wednesday, it rose 75 cents, to \$65.25.

Monday's opening price was \$62.75. Shares of the regionals, with a single exception, all ended Tuesday at or above their opening prices of Monday morning. Southwestern Bell, the exception, closed at \$61.37, down 12 1/2 cents. On Wednesday, it fell to \$60.875. On Monday the first trade was at \$62.

Some analysts said the biggest surprise among the price gainers was Bell Atlantic, which began trading this week at \$65.75, fell 25 cents Tuesday, to \$70, and closed at \$69.625, down 37 1/2 cents, Wednesday.

In analyzing the price action of these two stocks, Mark D. Lufkin of Salomon Brothers said: "One reason probably reflects the aggressive push toward diversification emphasized by officials of Bell Atlantic in recent visits with Wall Street analysts. Bell Atlantic's management mentioned possible expansion into cable television and also using the company's customer base to create increased billing business."

"Southwestern Bell's management, on the other hand, has emphasized plans to get their phone business in order first before pushing diversification. However, it is important to remember that aggressive diversification moves by any regional would tend to dampen earnings in the first year."

8 New Companies Vie for Support

The seven regional companies will provide most of the nation's local telephone service. Also they plan to move increasingly into new fields of telecommunications and eventually compete with a host of companies (including their former parent) in such areas as equipment sales. Obviously the eight new companies are vying for stockholder support.

Bell South, one of the regional companies, dropped \$1.25 Tuesday, to \$89, its opening price Monday. At this price, the stock is projected to yield 8.8 percent. On Wednesday, it closed at \$88.875, down 12 1/2 cents. Bell South, viewed as one of the fastest-growing regionals, currently carries the lowest return as a result.

The seven regionals now provide an average yield of 9.25 percent. This compares with a current return of 8.3 percent for old AT&T, which will continue to trade until Feb. 15.

Shares of the "new" AT&T rose 62 1/2 cents Tuesday, to \$18.625, after opening Monday at \$19. It rose 87 1/2 cents Wednesday, to \$19.50. It has traded more than 13 million shares this week. This company will retain the Long Lines division, Western Electric and Bell Laboratories. The stock is projected to yield 6.4 percent.

Ivan L. Wolff of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jauregui cited the attractive yields currently offered by the seven regional companies. They will pay their first dividend May 1. "These yields are so rich that I can't see how the prices of the various stocks won't go up in time," he said. "You've got to conclude that there are some attractive opportunities here, especially when many high-grade electric-utility issues are yielding 8 percent. I would be a buyer of Pacific Telesis, for example."

As of now, Pacific Telesis offers the highest dividend return of any of the seven regionals. Its projected yield is 9.9 percent. The stock closed Tuesday at \$54.625, after opening initially at \$51.50. On Wednesday, it rose 12 1/2 cents, to \$54.75.

One negative factor cited repeatedly by analysts is the tough regulatory stance adopted toward utilities by the California Public Utilities Commission. However, Mr. Wolff said that this posture occurred when the old AT&T dominated the nation's telephone business. He foresees a more lenient attitude toward the regulation of newly formed Pacific Telesis.

Yields of the seven regional companies will decline as a function of their rising stock prices over time, in the opinion of many analysts. Mr. Wolff, for example, expects that a "package" of the eight new companies will be equivalent to a value in the low 70s by the middle of next year and in the high 70s by late 1984.

Among other regionals, Ameritech closed Tuesday at \$66.375, up \$1.25, against Monday's opening of \$65. On Wednesday, it rose 25 cents, to \$67.625. Nynex finished at \$63, up 87 1/2 cents, against its initial price of \$60.50. On Wednesday, it fell to \$62.75. U.S. West, which opened Monday at \$56, ended Tuesday at \$59, off 12 1/2 cents, and fell 25 cents, to \$58.75, Wednesday.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 23, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Scd.	DKr.	Nkr.
American Express	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of America	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Montreal	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of New York	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Paris	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Rome	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Spain	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Tokyo	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of Venezuela	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600
Bank of West Germany	1.0000	0.7456	1.9360	6.5593	136.77	0.7036	0.1366	4.8360	10.4600

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M
US	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
UK	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
DM	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
FF	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Yen	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Swiss	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Scd.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
DKr.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Nkr.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

United States									
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Bank Base Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	Bank Base Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	Bank Base Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call Money	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Commercial Paper	9 1/4	9 1/4	Commercial Paper	9 1/4	9 1/4	Commercial Paper	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Government Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Government Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Government Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Corporate Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Corporate Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Corporate Bonds	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Foreign Exchange	9 1/4	9 1/4	Foreign Exchange	9 1/4	9 1/4	Foreign Exchange	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Commodity Futures	9 1/4	9 1/4	Commodity Futures	9 1/4	9 1/4	Commodity Futures	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Options	9 1/4	9 1/4	Options	9 1/4	9 1/4	Options	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Derivatives	9 1/4	9 1/4	Derivatives	9 1/4	9 1/4	Derivatives	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

GOLD PRICES

Gold Prices									
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Gold Bar	375.75	375.75	Gold Bar	375.75	375.75	Gold Bar	375.75	375.75	375.75
Gold Coin	375.75	375.75	Gold Coin	375.75	375.75	Gold Coin	375.75	375.75	375.75
Gold Bullion	375.75	375.75	Gold Bullion	375.75	375.75	Gold Bullion	375.75	375.75	375.75
Gold Jewelry	375.75	375.75	Gold Jewelry	375.75	375.75	Gold Jewelry	375.75	375.75	375.75



Automobiles being built at Renault's plant in Córdoba, Argentina

Argentina's Auto Industry Perks Up

Big Cars Set Industry on Road to Revival After 3-Year Slump

BUENOS AIRES — While much of the world strives to produce and buy economic autos, Argentina is thinking big. And the policy seems to be paying off. After being mired in a three-year sales trough, the auto industry reported a rise in sales so far in 1983.

Industry experts say the rise has been led by big autos, while economy cars have almost disappeared from the market.

"Unlike other areas of the world, here the participation of small economy cars in the market has decreased," according to Eduardo de la Fuente, public

relations chief at Renault Argentina, S.A. "In 1973 to 1974 small cars made up about 25 percent of the market, while today they account for only 3 to 4 percent."

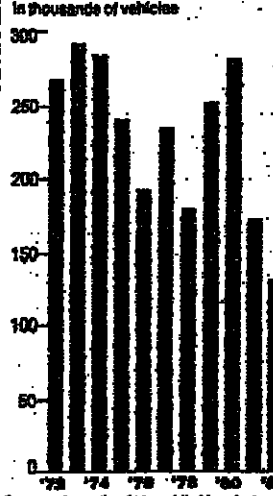
In the first ten months of 1983, motor-vehicle sales totaled 120,000, a 26 percent increase over the like period in 1982, the industry's worst year since the early 1960s.

This improvement has impressed some industry officials. "The future looks promising," Mr. de la Fuente said. But he conceded that sales are still

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

Argentina's Car and Truck Industry

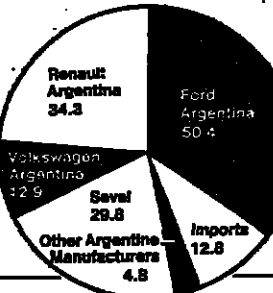
PRODUCTION



Source: Argentine Automobile Manufacturers Association; 1983 World Automobile Market

DIVIDING THE MARKET

1982 output by company and 1982 total output, both include cars and trucks in thousands



Consumer Prices In U.S. Climbed 0.4% in October

By Sally Jacobsen

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices, checked by tumbling energy costs, rose a moderate 0.4 percent in October, the government reported on Wednesday. That put inflation for the year so far at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, matching the recession-tempered performance of 1982.

With only two months left to report in 1983, economists remained confident the tally would hold, virtually repeating last year's showing, the best since the early 1970s. Prices rose 8.9 percent in 1981 and 12.4 percent in 1980.

"The inflation report just underscores...that what we are seeing is an extraordinary moderation in the rate of inflation," said a private economist, Allen Sinai.

Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, said, "We are generally holding the line on inflation." The new report, coupled with other recent indicators, shows the economy's recovery from the recession "is right on target," he said.

"Everything is looking real

good," added William Dunkelberg, economics professor at Purdue University. Barring an unforeseen price shock, he said, "there isn't anything on the horizon for the next year that would cause prices to rise dramatically."

Economists, already putting the final touches to their 1984 forecasts, predicted the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index would advance in the range of 4 percent to 7 percent.

Those expecting a higher inflation rate next year pinned their predictions partly on the surprisingly strong economic rebound, which they said would prompt manufacturers to try to make up for some of their profits lost during the recession. The summer's soaring heat also was expected to drive up food prices.

But Mr. Sinai, chief economist at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb in New York, disagreed and said he looked for an increase not far off this year's. "Once again inflation looks like it's going to be a pleasant surprise just as was the case in the last two years."

Michael Evans, an economic consultant here, didn't foresee a marked pickup in consumer prices until 1985.

Bolestering the economists' predictions was the October inflation report, which showed prices rising at a mere 2.9 percent over the last 12 months. Prices were up a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent in August and 0.5 percent in September.

Restraining last month's advance was a 0.4 percent fall in energy prices, their first drop since March. Gasoline prices also were off 0.4 percent, leaving them 8.4 percent below their peak level of March 1981.

Natural gas prices were down 1.4 percent. Heating oil prices climbed 0.4 percent.

Food prices rose 0.5 percent last month, matching April's gain. Other consumer price changes recorded last month by the department included an 0.2 percent rise in housing, an 0.7 percent rise in new car prices, and a 0.6 percent rise in transportation costs.

All the changes are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

(Reuters, AP)



Ernane Galveas

Western Creditors, Brazil Agree on Rescheduling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Brazil was given further relief on its huge burden of debt Wednesday when 16 Western creditor nations agreed to defer repayment of all but a small fraction of the \$3.8 billion due to them by the end of 1984.

At the end of two days of talks with the "Paris Club" of industrial nations, Brazil was agreed to reschedule \$5 percent of these official debts for repayment over an eight-year period, with four years of grace, from September 1984, Brazilian sources said.

However, Brazil will have to pay 5 percent of the money due by the stipulated contractual dates, despite a request to spread all the repayments falling due before the end of 1984 over a longer period, the sources said.

Brazil is to repay the remaining

10 percent of the debt between June 1985 and June 1987.

The rescheduling agreement is part of a major refinancing package for Brazil, the developing world's biggest debtor, which owes about \$90 billion, of which about \$8 billion is due to governments.

The International Monetary Fund approved a complex economic program for Brazil late Tuesday, allowing it to get new loans totaling \$1.2 billion. Commercial banks are expected to provide the country with about \$6 billion.

The IMF accord allows Brazil to resume drawing on a \$5-billion loan package approved in March, which was frozen May when the country was unable to meet the economic preconditions of the program.

Immediately after the talks ended here, the Brazilian finance minister, Ernane Galveas, and Michel

Camdessus, president of the Paris Club, had said the 16 countries agreed to reschedule around \$3.8 billion of official debt due to them by the end of 1984.

Other diplomatic sources said the question of new export credits to Brazil was not discussed during the Paris Club talks, though one source said Wednesday's package could pave the way for resumed credits.

Banking sources in New York had said that Western governments were expected to agree to lend Brazil \$2.5 billion of export credits as well as rescheduling Brazilian debt.

Brazilian officials had hoped to extend payments on 90 percent of the debt over nine years. Yet some lenders felt the proposed terms were too generous, sources close to the negotiations said.

Mr. Galveas said the agreement completes the \$11 billion of new

loans and reschedulings that Brazil has been trying to piece together to meet its debt needs through 1984.

The decision by the IMF to resume lending to Brazil was considered crucial if the country was to win a debt agreement with Western governments. Late Tuesday night in Washington, executive directors of the fund cleared the way for further borrowing by granting Brazil a waiver from some of the performance targets contained in its economic adjustment program.

Of particular concern to the IMF, observers say, is Brazil's failure to make headway against inflation, currently is running at 200 percent.

Brazil started to assemble debt relief measures in October in an attempt to meet overdue payments on commercial debt by the end of the year.

(Reuters, AP)

Sources Expect Fokker To Announce New Plane

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — Fokker, the Dutch aerospace company, will announce Thursday an enlarged version of its 85-seat, F-28 twin-engine airliner, industry sources in the Netherlands say.

The project, which comes amid a severe slump in the civil-aircraft industry, is likely to mean a large jet-engine order for Britain's state-owned Rolls-Royce Ltd. One source said he expected Rolls to receive an engine order valued at more than £100 million (about \$147 million).

The new airliner is expected to seat about 110 passengers. It will be positioned to compete with British Aerospace's new 146 airliner, which can carry 82 to 109 passengers.

Fokker, which had a 1982 loss of 10.2 million guilders (\$3.4 million) on sales of 1.35 billion guilders, is

fighting to regain momentum. In August, the company reported a profit of 6 million guilders for 1983's first half and said it expected to double that figure for the full year.

The company, hurt by the economic strains on its Third World customers, also has announced plans to cut its workforce by about 1,100, to 8,400.

In 1981, Fokker and U.S.-based McDonnell Douglas Corp. announced a joint venture to build a 150-seat airliner, a move hailed as boosting the Dutch company into the big leagues of civil aviation. But the venture was canceled nine months later as demand for airliners plunged.

The F-28, which went into service in 1969, is one of Fokker's mainstays. The company has sold about 210 of the planes. It has sold more than 750 of its F-27 turboprop planes, which hold a maximum of 50 passengers.

NYSE Drops Slightly Because of Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange got off to a strong start Wednesday but finished fractionally lower in heavy trading as investors cashed in on profits prior to the holiday.

Some of American Telephone & Telegraph's new issues sidestepped the selling. High-technology stocks came under pressure, however.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about two points at the outset, lost 0.20 to 1,275.61. The blue chip indicator climbed 7.01 to 1,275.81 Tuesday, not far from its all-time high of 1,284.65 set Oct. 10.

Over the 11 previous sessions, the Dow industrial average had surged 60.97 points and some traders cashed in on those gains.

The Dow Jones transportation average, which hit a record 612.57 Tuesday, dropped 5.04 to 607.53. The Dow utility average shed 0.53 to 137.72.

Big Board volume slipped to 108.1 million shares from 117.6 million traded Tuesday, the busiest session in six weeks.

"The market made a run in the beginning and then ran into some profit taking," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton.

"On a short-term basis I'm afraid the market is working toward an overbought situation and the basis for a pullback next week," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards, St. Louis.

The Labor Department's report that the October consumer price index rose only 0.4 percent following a 0.5 percent hike in September indicated inflation remained in check and bolstered investor spirits.

AT&T when-issued was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 19 1/4 on more than 6 million shares. AT&T "old" stock was second, up 1/4 to 65 on better than 4 million shares.

Among the AT&T regional issues, Ameritech when-issued rose 1/4 to 66 1/4 and Pacific Telesis 1/4 to 54 1/4. But BellSouth fell 1/4 to 88 1/4, Nynex 1/4 to 62 1/4, Southwestern Bell 1/4 to 58 1/4 and U.S. West 1/4 to 58 1/4.

Eastman Kodak was third on the NYSE active list, up 1/4 to 74 1

AMEX Most Active				
	Vol.	High	Low	Close
Telcel n	2371	5 1/2	4 1/2	— V ₂
Ironby	1718	7 1/2	2 1/4	—
Petrolw	1442	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8
FluorGas	1289	14 1/2	13	+3/4
Fluorip	1284	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8
TIE s	1282	20 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
Worlde	1267	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8
Dorand	1239	3 1/2	2 1/2	—
Wentons	1139	3 1/2	2 1/2	— 3/4
Crysto	1050	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg%
221.58	220.73	221.34	+0.32

[illegible]

Dear Fellow Shareholder:

Gulf Oil Corporation is a soundly conceived company with a **term value of \$100** to build on your substantial resources which stem from an oil company.

Gulf is pursuing a business strategy that benefits all holders. Over the past year, we have:

- **Redirected investments** — to concentrate on frontier exploration, today with hydrocarbon prices at a record low.
- **Invested \$500 million** in new refineries — which will produce lower cost oil.
- **Focused its operations** — to achieve a volume/low cost position.
- **Implemented cost-cutting** — we expect will save \$100 million annually.
- **Sold off more than \$1 billion** of marginal assets.

These actions are designed to strengthen the Company's financial position.

- In the most recent year ended 1983, **Gulf achieved a 10% increase in earnings over the same period** — an 87% increase in earnings per share, after percentages were adjusted for nonrecurring items in prior periods.
- **Gulf has repurchased 10 million shares** of its common stock since mid-1981, or a 10% reduction in the outstanding stock then outstanding. If you hold Gulf stock you hold 10% more shares today as it was in 1981.

If your shares are registered in your name, you will receive a WHITE proxy card in the mail. If you have any questions, please call 1-800-368-2262, or in London, 01-235-1234.

Sincerely,
James H. Baker, Jr.
Chairman and President



GULF SHAREHOLDERS— LET'S KEEP OUR MOMENTUM GOING!

Dear Fellow Shareholder:

Gulf Oil Corporation is moving forward rapidly with a soundly conceived program to **enhance the long-term value of its assets**. This program is designed to build on your Company's greatest strengths—its substantial resources as well as its economies of scale which stem from Gulf's position as a major integrated oil company.

Gulf is pursuing a coherent, positive, results-oriented business strategy to enhance its value to shareholders. Over the last several years your Company has:

- **Redirected its exploration strategy** to concentrate on frontier prospects for oil and gas. In our opinion, today we have some of the most promising hydrocarbon prospects in years;
- **Invested \$500 million to modernize its refineries**—which has increased our ability to process lower cost crude oil;
- **Focused its marketing efforts** toward high volume/low cost areas to improve profit margins;
- **Implemented a cost reduction program** that we expect will reduce overhead expenses by \$100 million annually; and
- **Sold off more than \$2 billion worth of marginal assets.**

These actions are having positive effects on your Company's financial results:

- In the most recent quarter ended September 30, 1983, **Gulf achieved a 74% increase in profits over the same period for the year before and an 87% increase in earnings per share.** The percentages would be 29% and 40%, respectively, if nonrecurring items are excluded for the same periods.
- **Gulf has repurchased 30 million shares since mid-1981**, or approximately 15% of its common stock then outstanding. Thus, each share of Gulf stock you hold is supported by approximately as many barrels of U.S. domestic petroleum reserves today as it was in 1980.

- Gulf has reduced its debt by over \$300 million, since the beginning of this year.

- In our opinion, **Gulf has the financial strength to fund a capital expenditure program of \$3 to \$3.5 billion in 1983** and for the next several years, without any large, new borrowing.

- Gulf increased its dividend last month to \$3.00 per share per year. **This is the tenth consecutive year in which the annual dividend payments have been increased over that of the prior year.**

Consistent with the goal of enhancing shareholder value, **your Board of Directors has recommended unanimously that Gulf Oil Corporation be reorganized as a holding company in Delaware.**

We believe that the planned reorganization best serves your investment in Gulf. This reorganization will remove the ability of a minority shareholder to disrupt our program.

LET'S KEEP OUR MOMENTUM GOING!

I urge you to vote **FOR** your Company's proposed reorganization. **Abstaining from voting is the same as voting against the proposal**, since it is necessary that more than 50% of the Company's outstanding shares be voted **FOR** the proposal for it to be approved.

Please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the **WHITE** proxy card. If you have previously signed a Blue opposition proxy, you have every right to change your mind. **Remember, your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts.**

The management and Board of Directors thank you for supporting your company.

James E. Lee

James E. Lee
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

November 23, 1983

If your shares are registered in nominee name with your brokerage firm or bank, only they may vote your shares, and only upon receipt of your specific instructions. To ensure that your shares will be voted, at your earliest convenience please instruct the party responsible for your account to execute a **WHITE** proxy on your behalf.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares, you are encouraged to call Georgeson & Co. Inc. at (212) 440-9800 in New York, U.S.A., or in London, England at 01-636-2361, or D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, U.S.A. Please transfer the charges.

Mexico Plans to Slash Inflation, Deficit In Bid to Get 1% GDP Growth for 1984

By William A. Orme
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's government plans to have inflation next year, but its deficit by one-third and put Mexico back "on the growth-efficient and sustained economic growth," Treasury Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog told Congress in presenting the proposed 1984 federal government budget.

The government hopes to "promote" an expansion of "about 1 percent" in gross domestic product next year, Mr. Silva Herzog said Tuesday, setting what may be a more obtainable goal than other Mexican economic officials, who recently projected 1984 growth rates of 2 to 3 percent.

By contrast, Mexico's GDP will shrink more than 3 percent this year, "an economic contraction greater than had been predicted," he acknowledged.

Citing the success of the administration of President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado this year in reversing the foreign debt and reversing 1982's trend toward hyperinflation, Mr. Silva Herzog said



Jesus Silva Herzog

"the most acute causes of the crisis are under control, but the crisis has not yet been definitively overcome."

He said that 1984 "will be a year of transition, a bridge to the point where the country can resume its course of development."

Although Mr. Silva Herzog said that Mexico is not following economic "prescriptions" imposed from the outside, "the fiscal objectives that he identified are the same: spending and inflation targets outlined in Mexico's agreement with the International Monetary Fund."

Many independent Mexican economists doubt that the government will succeed in its effort to cut 1984's inflation to 40 percent, a drastic drop from this year's probable 80 percent. A year ago, they recall, Mr. Silva Herzog said the government hoped for a 1983 inflation rate of 55 percent, and some expect the 1984 forecast to be exceeded by a comparable margin.

Similarly, several corporate analysts still are projecting a drop in GDP next year, although they expect an upturn by 1984's fourth quarter.

But most believe that the govern-

SEC Says N.Y. Law Firm Worker Gave Inside Data on Its Corporate Clients

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has accused the manager of office services at Sullivan & Cromwell, a prominent Manhattan law firm, of giving inside information about its corporate clients to four New York City police officers and several others, who allegedly used it to make more than \$1.3 million in illegal stock profits.

The SEC said Tuesday that it has filed a complaint in federal court here against Alan Robert Ihne, 34, who was recently suspended as Sullivan & Cromwell's office manager pending a resolution of the SEC's investigation. He has worked for the law firm for 16 years.

The action against Mr. Ihne was filed Nov. 9, but was sealed by a judge. It was unsealed Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Charles S. Haught.

The complaint apparently grew out of an investigation of an SEC lawsuit in January against nine investors, including the four New York City policemen, for illegal insider trading in the stock of companies represented by Sullivan & Cromwell.

According to the agency, Mr.

Ihne has filed court papers that neither admit to nor deny the allegations that he had been the source of the information.

Last week, a preliminary injunction was issued against Mr. Ihne that froze his personal assets. The SEC is also seeking a permanent injunction against all the defendants and against the release of any illegal profits.

On Tuesday, the SEC also amended its complaint filed last January against the nine individuals to include four other defendants, including Mr. Ihne.

The other three are Daniel Covello, 42, a senior vice president and corporate bond trader at the investment firm of Dean Witter Reynolds in New York; his brother James Covello, 32, a bond trader at Gintel & Co., a Stamford, Conn., investment firm; and James Suvaletti, identified as a former registered representative at Bond Richmond & Co., New York.

The SEC also claimed that Mr. Ihne had given inside information to Mr. Suvaletti, who the SEC claimed has been linked by telephone records to Dominick Musella, one of the defendants named in January.

The SEC said that there were calls between Mr. Suvaletti and Mr. Musella in February 1982, about the period when the original defendants allegedly were buying stock based on inside information. At the time, Mr. Suvaletti was in a hotel in Hong Kong, the SEC claimed.

The SEC said that the Covello brothers and Mr. Ihne had been friends since childhood.

Lawrence Lason, a lawyer for Daniel Covello, noted that after the SEC filed the new allegations, the judge refused to sign a temporary restraining order barring the Co-

vellos from securities-laws violations. This is a technical legal step that is taken when some violations have been claimed.

"There was no evidence that either of the Covellos violated the securities laws," Mr. Lason said. "The SEC is attempting to make a case on guilt by association."

Alan Levine, a lawyer for James Covello, also denied that his client had violated any securities laws. Attempts to reach Mr. Ihne and Mr. Suvaletti were unsuccessful.

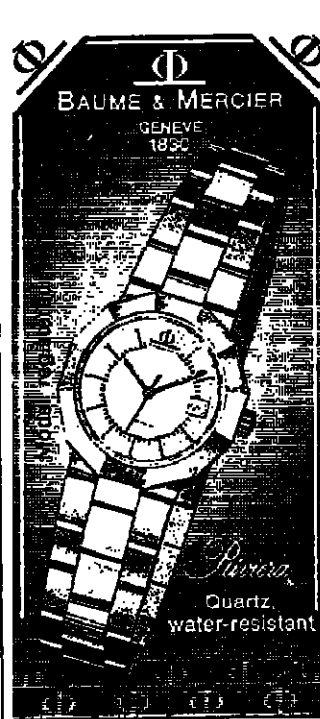
When the SEC filed its original complaint in January, it did not identify the law firm by name. The agency said only that the inside information had come from a firm that had been retained to advise on "actual or contemplated" tender offers, mergers or other transactions.

In an interview at that time, however, a Sullivan & Cromwell senior partner, William E. Willis, acknowledged that the firm had been retained by parties in two of the transactions cited in the SEC complaint.

At the time of the original complaint, an SEC official had said, "What we are probably looking for is a 'mole' in the firm" — someone who, acting on his own, leaked information.

Mr. Willis said Tuesday that Mr. Ihne's name had not come up until the SEC arrived Nov. 9, and informed the law firm that he was suspected of divulging the confidential information. He had continued to work at the law firm for nine months after the original complaint was filed.

Mr. Ihne has been suspended "until all facts are known," Mr. Willis said.



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West German Car Production

FRANKFURT — West German car production rose 17 percent in October from a year earlier, but declined 2 percent from September of this year, the industry association said Wednesday.

The official results are scheduled to be announced next Tuesday, when the annual meeting is reconvened. The meeting was adjourned Nov. 16 so the ballots could be counted.

The dissident group is headed by William F. Farley, chairman of the privately owned Farley Industries in Chicago, who was one of those elected to the board. Mr. Farley, who has criticized Condec's management for the company's losses, has said he plans to replace the current management and eventually take the company private.

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

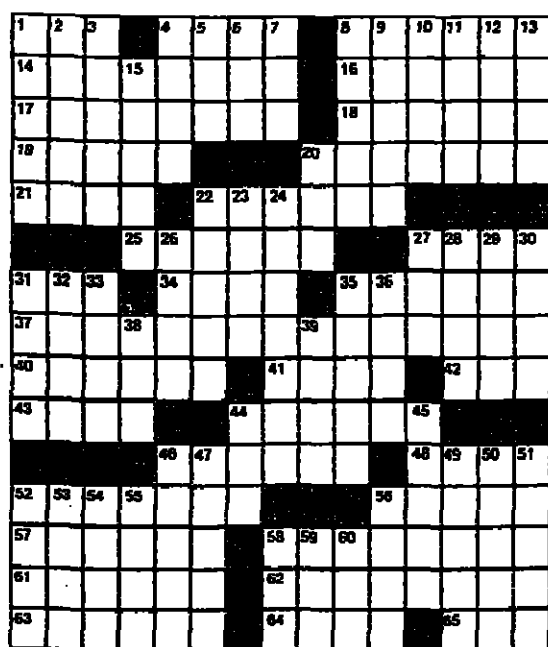
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on fees prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the month: (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. SA	10/24/83	UNITED GROUP GENERAL	10/24/83
(M) Alameda Fund	\$1.24	(M) American Fund	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund II	\$1.24	(M) American Fund II	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund III	\$1.24	(M) American Fund III	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund IV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund IV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund V	\$1.24	(M) American Fund V	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund VI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund VI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund VII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund VII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund VIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund VIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund IX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund IX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund X	\$1.24	(M) American Fund X	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XXXIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XXXIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XL	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XL	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund XLIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund XLIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund L	\$1.24	(M) American Fund L	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LVIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LVIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXI	\$1.24
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(M) Alameda Fund LXXIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXVIII	\$1.24
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(M) Alameda Fund LXXX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXI	\$1.24
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(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXIV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXIV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXV	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXV	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXVI	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXVI	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXVII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXVII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXVIII	\$1.24
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(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXXXVIII	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXXXVIII	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXXXIX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXXXIX	\$1.24
(M) Alameda Fund LXXXXXXX	\$1.24	(M) American Fund LXXXXXXX	\$1.24

Floating Rate Notes

Nov. 23

Banks		
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ACROSS

1 Stripping
4 Native of Damascus
8 Marvel's marvelous word
14 Hawaii's 808
16 Mud Hens' city
17 Thankful 1621
18 Declaimed
19 Rouen's river
20 Thankful 1621
21 Otherwise
22 Stowe
23 Librarian
24 Charles's pet
25 Bath of a sort
26 Yankee
27 Plaid
28 Thankful 1621
29 Extraterrestrial beings
30 Home of Wood
31 Shell out
32 Chard genus
33 Dagwood's wife is one
34 Spirited
35 Closely
36 President who standardized Thanksgiving
37 Day

DOWN

1 Decline
2 Historian
3 Fleur-de-lis
4 Israeli port
5 Henry VIII, to
6 James D. Watkins is one of Abbr.
7 Egyptian god of pleasure
8 He played
9 Judge Hardy
10 Thai
11 Letter after
12 Arabian Sea
13 British hippies
14 "Of God"
15 Egger's bur.

56 Roman
57 Meadowlark's
58 Oldest New
59 England town
60 Egyptian
61 Church
62 College chum, perhaps
63 Hexapod
64 Arizona group
65 NaOH

22 Mongolian
23 Actor Jack from Miami, Ariz.
24 Leaping rodents
25 Mint
26 Places
27 Oregon lawyer
28 "G.W.T.W." scene
29 Comical Capp
30 Clean an orlop
31 Plush surface
32 Dismounted
33 Tigerish, in a way
34 Pilewort fiber
35 Expo pitcher
36 Food for a digger
37 Cornish
38 English Derby town
39 Vitamin-B acid
40 Pick out
41 Tantamount
42 Off the wall
43 Titter
44 Niblick
45 Drams
46 "d'Azur"
47 Soprano
48 Crowbar
49 McGrew's lady
50 Hebrew's day

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, THAT BIRD SURE LIKED BREAD, DIDN'T HE!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NADAP

GLIEB

GRUEFE

SPOUGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the cartoon.

Answer: A B A L K Y I N L A N D B E S I D E

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT BALKY INLAND BESIDE

Answer: What brings flowers? — THE "STALK"

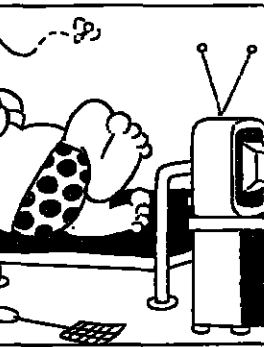
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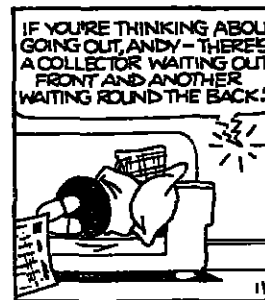
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



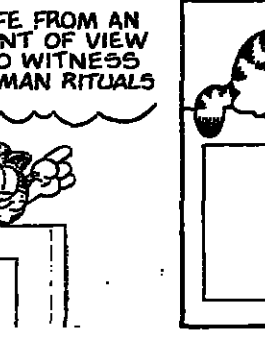
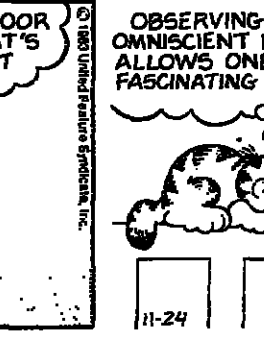
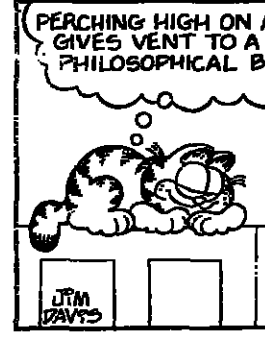
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

IN THE LAND OF ISRAEL

By Amos Oz. Translated by Maurice Goldberg-Barura. 257 pp. \$12.95.
A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book/Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"WHAT'S the matter with you?" asks one of the voices in this book, that of a veteran member of Amos Oz's kibbutz who has recently read in the socialist newspaper *Davar* the controversial series of articles that form the novel's "In the Land of Israel."

"Why did you suddenly decide to present our case with the runblings of some fanatic here or some psychopath there?" Oz's interrogator continues. "Aren't there any normal people left in this country, people who don't want to annihilate the Jews or exterminate the Arabs, and don't want to humiliate the Ashkenazim or drag in the Messiah by his beard? What's the matter with you? You're not a reporter! You're not a tape recorder! You're supposed to speak for us!"

The accusation is partly true. Oz, whose novels include "My Michael" and "Elsewhere, Perhaps," does set down, often without comment, opinions of every variety and stripe—the passionate outbursts of young religious fanatics and Arab-haters, as well as the temperate reflections of aging pioneers and moderate Palestinians.

"Do we teach vocational subjects here?" responds an instructor at a rabbinical high school in a section of Jerusalem that is like an Eastern European shtetl preserved in a time capsule. Oz writes:

"The instructor points to the Arabs repairing the roof under the auspices of Mayor Teddy Kollek and answers with a question: 'And for what purpose did the Lord, Blessed be He, create them? Why was Ishaiah the boy called Ishaiah, which means, "He shall hear the Lord"? Do you know? No? I'll tell you. He was called Ishaiah so that he would hear what Isaac, his brother and master, ordered him to do. And why was Isaac the Jew called Isaac, "He shall laugh"? So that he would laugh at the sight—because the labor of righteous men is done by others.'"

An old Arab in Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank, tells Oz: "Write in the Israeli newspaper: What was over. Finished. Write that the land doesn't belong to the Jews or to the Arabs. The land is God's. Whoever finds favor in His eyes will receive His land. God alone decides."

Still, it's not as if Oz doesn't make his positions clear, as well as eloquently defend them. The backbone of this skillfully translated book is formed by two opposing monologues. The first is spoken by a middle-aged farmer, simply identified as Z., who is so much of a cynical piece that Oz has been accused of making him up, though he insists that Z. lives and breathes, and, moreover, that a number of

readers wrote in to express how completely they identified with Z.'s views.

It is difficult to catch in a few phrases the acid that drips off Z.'s tongue, but his position is essentially that the Lebanon invasion "has turned the whole self-appointed civilized world against us again," and "the sweetest fruit of this juicy war in Lebanon is that now it's not just Israel they hate." "They finally hate all the nice Zhids, too, the ones who keep shouting that they're different, not like those Israeli hoodlums."

The second monologue is Oz's, a speech he delivers to the inhabitants of a West Bank community, members of Gush Emunim, the spiritual-political movement that seeks to build Jewish settlements throughout the Israeli-occupied territories. In his speech, Oz, who fought in the 1967 and 1973 wars and is one of the leaders of the Peace Now movement, concedes the need for Jews to play at that "goyim naches," "gentile delight," the game of nations, much though it makes him feel, in George Steiner's phrase, like an old man in kindergarten.

But, Oz insists, it must be a pluralistic nation that respects the secular, humanist aspects of Jewish civilization. And it must respect the rights of other nations—indeed it must be a light unto those nations precisely because it has won the world's indulgence by insisting on its higher standards—and in particular it must respect the rights of the Palestinians. As for the insistence of the hawkers that "we had better slough off the image of the 'nice Jewish boy' and become the big bad wolves for a change," "some wolf, with jaws made in the United States and claws donated by charity."

All together, the voices of "In the Land of Israel" serve to elucidate the country's complex ideological cross-currents. And conducted as they are by Oz, they sing an eloquent defense of what he considers a centrist position, though some of his critics might call it somewhat left-of-center. Oz has distilled his country's dilemma to the tragic realization that every human being faces, which is, as one old pioneer puts it:

"To be without power is both a sin and a catastrophe. On the other hand, to live by force is no less a catastrophe, and maybe a sin, too."

That is finally why this book about a tiny Middle Eastern country has universal significance. Interviewed by Oz, the Rev. Marcel Dubois, the French Roman Catholic priest who is head of the philosophy department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, speaks later:

"Perhaps everything we see here is just the birth pangs of something new. According to Scriptures, it has already happened once—right here in Jerusalem, although in different form." As the author paraphrases Dubois: "Here, in Jerusalem in particular and in Israel in general, there is a huge battle being fought between good and evil. Perhaps the central battle of our time, in universal terms, is being fought precisely here."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A DECADE ago in Brazil the first, and so far the last, attempt was made by a father-and-son combination to win the Bermuda Bowl world title as teammates. Not only did the attempt fail, but the father had the misfortune to be hit by a bus en route to the prize-giving ceremonies.

The family fortunes have improved since then. The father was B. Jay Becker, who had won two world titles in the 1950's. He recovered from the bus accident, won the Vanderbilt Cup in 1981 at the record age of 76 and represented the United States a year later in Biarritz, France.

Michael Becker, the son, has since won many major national titles and became the second world champion in the family as a member of the Aces team in Stockholm in October.

In bidding, the two are poles apart: "B. Jay has always favored the simplest possible style, while Michael uses a complex relay method called the Ultimate Club. Nothing fancy was needed, however, on the diagrammed deal, from the Stockholm final.

West's opening bid showed 13 to 16 points with at least five hearts and at least four diamonds. Although Becker's heart queen was of questionable value, he was on fairly safe ground in balancing with two spades. His partner, raised to game and the lead was the spade five.

Becker played low from dummy and captured the jack with the ace. He led a club, and when West took the ace he continued with the spade king and another. That ruled out the possibility of two diamond ruffs in dummy, but South had something else in mind.

He won the trump lead in his hand, finessed in diamonds and cashed the ace. A heart was thrown on the club king and three minor-suit ruffs lost a three-card ending. The last diamond in the closed hand served to give West the lead and he had to play from the heart king at the finish.

WEST (D)
NORTH
SOUTH
WEST (D)
NORTH
SOUTH

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West 1♠ 2♥ 3♦ 4♠ 5♥
East 1♥ 2♦ 3♣ 4♦ 5♦
Pass
West led the spade five.

WEST (D)
NORTH
SOUTH
WEST (D)
NORTH
SOUTH

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West 1♠ 2♥ 3♦ 4♠ 5♥
East 1♥ 2♦ 3♣ 4♦ 5♦
Pass
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West 1♠ 2♥ 3♦ 4♠ 5♥
East 1♥ 2♦ 3♣ 4♦ 5♦
Pass
West led the spade five.

Canadian Stock Markets Nov. 23

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		High Low Close Chg	
1124 Acland	518 1/4	18	+12
1125 Acland	518 1/2	18	+12
1126 Acland	518 3/4	18	+12
1127 Acland	519	18	+12
1128 Acland	519 1/4	18	+12
1129 Acland	519 1/2	18	+12
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SPORTS

A Second-Generation Frazier in Boxing's Center Ring

By Michael Katz

New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — All the great warriors have a touch of nobility. Joe Frazier always figured he got his from his blood.

"You got to go back to my father and grandfather," he would say.

"They were the men," Frazier has never been able to go back past "great grand-daddy," so he does not know if his ancestors were royal. He does know "they all had heart." In boxing, that is royalty enough.

But while the 39-year-old Frazier proclaims his to be "boxing's royal family," it must be remembered that no prince has ever ascended the throne. In fact, until the champion's 23-year-old eldest child, Marvis, challenges Larry Holmes here Friday night, no son of a former champion has even fought for a title, with or without asterisk.

(The World Boxing Council, which recognizes Holmes as heavyweight champion, is not sanctioning the 12-round bout, although the public will surely recognize Marvis Frazier if he wins.)

"I want to make history," said the eldest of four second-generation boxing Fraziers (there's a younger brother and two cousins, all of whom, like Marvis, are undefeated) managed and trained by Smokin' Joe.

It is probably somewhere between fairy tale and blasphemy to believe that a 198-pound boxer with no great punch, one who has had only 10 fights in a pro career marked more by illness and injury than by crowning success, can beat Holmes. The WBC champion, at 34, remains one of the best in history and is a 4-1 favorite over the younger and 20-pound lighter challenger.

"Watch this kid," advised Joe Frazier. "Marvis will make Larry look like an amateur."

Joe Frazier can be insistent, which is why Teddy Brenner believes bloodlines are thicker than watered-down logic. "Joe told me he never in his life felt so sure before a fight as he does this one," said Brenner. "Even when he was fighting. He thinks it's going to be an easy fight. Until this fight is over, I'm his follower."

Brenner, the matchmaker for Bob Arum, is an old Frazier friend but was not always a follower.

Last spring, Brenner received a call from Joe Verne, the Philadelphia businessman who holds a promotional contract with all the Fraziers. Marvis, who had been sidelined for 17 months, first with an ear infection and then with viral hepatitis, had had two warm-up bouts. Verne asked Brenner about arranging a bout with James Broad, the hulking heavyweight who had knocked out Marvis in the 1980 Olympic Trials.

"I don't think Marvis is ready," Brenner replied. "If you want, I'll put him in an eight-rounder." Verne wanted Broad. The family wanted to clear the Frazier name, he said.

"Are you crazy?" said Brenner. "Broad'll knock him out."

Joe Frazier got on the phone. Brenner was still not convinced. "Nobody had to tell me on my fighting Buster Mathis or George Chuvalo or Oscar Bonavena," Brenner reminded the former champion. "I just got a bad feeling about this fight for Marvis, the way he was knocked out by Broad."

"Tougher, he's much better," Joe Frazier said.

Joe had called the Broad knock-out "a fluke." The punch landed on Marvis's forehead and, the Fraziers

learned later, caused the head to snap back, pinching a nerve in the neck.

"I'm not really the kid's manager," Frazier said to Brenner. "I'm his father. That's my flesh and blood. There's no way I can put this kid in unless he can beat Broad."

With reservation, Brenner made the match. But Joe was proven right. Taking some booming punches from a man 30 pounds heavier, Marvis dominated the 10-round bout and scored a unanimous decision. Now people are questioning Joe's wisdom in sending his son in against Holmes.

"My father wouldn't put me out there if I didn't belong," said Marvis.

"Everybody's right in this business," said Eddie Futch. "And then suddenly you're wrong."

Futch was the man who hugged Joe Frazier that memorable night in Manila, refusing to let his battered fighter go out for the 15th round against Muhammad Ali. Futch regards Marvis Frazier "like a grandson." He is going into this fight with "mixed emotions."

Futch is Holmes's trainer.

He believes his old friend, Joe Frazier, has made a terrible mistake. "I don't get it," said Futch. "Here's a kid who's got possibilities. He's young, he's got time. What's the point? If he were an old guy and this was his last chance to grab the ring, O.K. But a youngster, to risk a demolition, a bad beating that would destroy him as a fighter, I don't get it."

"Joe should remember when I used Larry as a sparring partner for him before the second Ali fight. It wasn't that easy. Time has a habit of dimming those memories."

Marvis remembers those sparring sessions differently. "Top gave him whippings," he said.

Marvis was a kid of 13 then, with no thought of becoming a fighter. His father had other plans. "I needed someone to watch the money for me," Joe said. "I didn't have the opportunity to finish high school. He was the eldest, so he was the one."

Playing football, baseball, basketball and wrestling at Plymouth-Whitmarsh High near Philadelphia proved too much for the would-be business major. When his grades fell, Papa Joe moved him briefly to a private school where there were no organized sports. Marvis, wanting some physical activity, began to hang around his father's gym. He discovered he liked boxing best of all.

If Joe looks at Marvis and sees himself, it is less true than it was a few years ago. Joe is thicker than ever, a powerful 255 pounds — about 50 pounds heavier than when

he defeated Ali in 1971 and about 55 pounds heavier than his son, who at 6-foot-1½ is about three inches taller.

Marvis does not have his father's left hook, but he has a right hand his father never had. He fights from a more erect stance, learning the classic style from George Benton, his first trainer. His father took over two years ago because he wanted Marvis to be "more aggressive."

But the similarities, especially facial, have been too strong for Marvis to establish his own identity. "I am Marvis, he is Joe and my grandfather was Rubin," he said. "We just happen to be Fraziers."

"This kid, remember, was the best amateur heavyweight in the country," said Emanuel Steward, the trainer of Detroit's Kronk Gym.

"If he didn't have the Frazier name, he'd be considered quite a prospect anyway."

"But he's got the Frazier blood and he's got that Frazier intensity. I think we've got a fight on our hands."

"I didn't think so before, but I've watched Larry train and I've never seen him get hit so often."

While Marvis says, "My father's my experience," he also holds an amateur victory over Tim Witherpoon, who after only 15 pro fights gave Holmes his last May before losing a split decision.

Joe Frazier says his son is a better boxer now than he was at a similar age. He also believes Marvis is a better man. "One of God's real

men," he said. "He lives by the rules, goes to church — not like his daddy." Marvis is a deacon and a member of the choir at the Greater Harvest Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

The kind of polite, respectful son most parents only dream about, Marvis admits to a bit of hero worship, but it has been tempered by reality.

Marvis was 12 before his father took him to one of his fights. "It was when George Foreman made a yo-yo out of me," said Joe, referring to the 1973 fight in which Foreman knocked him down seven times in two rounds while taking the heavyweight title.

Joe didn't make it easy. When Marvis, a fine running back and a top wrestler, gave up those sports for boxing, Joe ordered no sparring for seven months. Benton trained the youngster, unsure of how serious Marvis was, but seeing a fine athlete nonetheless.

Marvis made it through the drudgery.

He convinced his father that boxing was what he wanted.

Joe takes pride in still being able to work with Marvis, 18-year-old son Hector (a 140-pounder who fights under the name, "Smokin' Joe Frazier Jr.") and more closely resembles his father in the ring, and two cousins, Rodney and Mark.

"I'm as close to them as a rug to the floor," he said. "If I send them boys up the hill, they know I'm going with 'em."



Joe Frazier: "... They know I'm goin' with 'em."

Kittle Best of American League Freshmen

United Press International

NEW YORK — Left fielder Ron Kittle, who helped power the Chicago White Sox to a divisional championship, was named the American League rookie of the year by the Baseball Writers Association of America late Tuesday.

Kittle beat out Julio Franco of Cleveland and Mike Boddicker of Baltimore in a three-man race. Kittle collected 15 of 28 first-place votes while Franco received 8 and Boddicker 5. Under a 5-3-1 point system, Kittle finished with 104 points to Franco's 78 and 70 for Boddicker.

"It's an honor you can only get once a year," said Kittle. "It's a special moment for me."

Franco, a brilliant fielder for the Indians, hit .273 and had 80 RBIs. Boddicker, 16-8 with a 2.77 earned-run average during the regular season, helped the Orioles capture the win the league championship and the World Series by winning one game in each while allowing a total of one run.

Despite 79 first-year men being eligible for the award, Kittle, Boddicker and Franco drew all the votes. No other rookie was named on the ballots cast by two writers from each of the league's 14 cities.

Kittle, a right-handed batter, hit .254, had 35 homers and drove in 100 runs for the White Sox, who won the league's Western Division title and finished with 99 victories, tops in the majors. His home-run

total was two shy of the league rookie record set by Al Rosen of Cleveland in 1950.

"I came into the season saying I'd like to hit around .275 — which I didn't," said Kittle. "But I

learned a lot that's going to help me out in the next couple of years. I know I was capable of hitting at least 30 home runs and driving in my 100 RBIs. Two out of three ain't bad, I don't think."

He arrived this year season with impressive credentials. In 1982, with the Pacific Coast League's Edmonton Trappers, he was the first minor leaguer in 25 years to put together a 50-home run, 140-RBI season. He was a landslide winner as 1982's minor league player of the year.

The Gary, Indiana, native is the first White Sox player to win first-year honors since Tommie Agee in 1966. The only other White Sox were Gary Peters in 1963 and Luis Aparicio in 1956.

Kittle, 25, was signed originally by the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1977 but was released because of chronic injuries. He joined the Chicago organization in 1979 and worked his way up in the farm system. At 6-foot-4 and 200 pounds, Kittle is an aggressive hitter known for vicious line drives.

During the exhibition season, the White Sox, then seeking a third baseman, considered trading Kittle and some pitchers to Texas for Buddy Bell. By June 23, however,

Kittle had 16 homers and was the league's first player to drive in 50 runs. "I'm enjoying every bit of this, but I hope never to change the way I am," he said at the time. "You know you can't forget where you came from."

■ Previous A.L. Winners

1982 — Cal Ripken, Baltimore

1981 — Dave Stapleton, New York

1980 — Joe Charbonneau, Cleveland

1979 — John Castino, Minnesota, and Alfredo Griffin, Toronto

1978 — Lou Whitaker, Detroit

1977 — Eddie Murray, Baltimore

1976 — Mark Fidrych, Detroit

1975 — Fred Lynn, Boston

1974 — Mike Hargrove, Texas

1973 — Al Bumbry, Baltimore

1972 — Curt Blewett, Baltimore

1971 — Chris Chambliss, Cleveland

1970 — Thurman Munson, New York

1969 — Lou Piniella, Kansas City

1968 — Don Salmon, New York

1967 — Rod Carew, Minnesota

1966 — Tommie Agee, Chicago

1965 — Curt Blewett, Baltimore

1964 — Tony Oliva, Minnesota

1963 — Gary Peters, Chicago

1962 — Tom Trach, New York

1961 — Don Salmon, New York

1960 — Ron Hansen, Baltimore

1959 — Bob Allison, Washington

1958 — Curt Blewett, Baltimore

1957 — Tony Kuback, New York

1956 — Luis Aparicio, Chicago

1955 — Herb Score, Cleveland

1954 — Bob Grim, New York

1953 — Harvey Kuenn, Detroit

1952 — Harry Byrd, Philadelphia

1951 — Gil McDougal, New York

1950 — Walt Drono, Boston

1949 — Ray Stivers, St. Louis

SPORTS BRIEFS

Baseball Union Leader Moffett Fired

NEW YORK (AP) — Ken Moffett was fired as executive director of the Major League Players Association late Tuesday, and will be replaced on an interim basis by Marvin Miller, whom Moffett succeeded less than a year ago after Miller retired.

One source said M.L.P.A. dissatisfaction with Moffett began last spring because of his "concept of peaceful coexistence between labor and management." Miller was seen as a hard-line union man and was widely credited for instituting baseball's free-agent system.

The former acting director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Moffett was the man who mediated an end to the 1981 players' strike. He was elected by the union's executive board last December.

NHL to Let Lysiak Appeal Suspension

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Hockey League's board of governors voted unanimously Tuesday to allow Chicago Black Hawk center Tom Lysiak to appeal his 20-game suspension for tripping a game official. Lysiak has agreed to drop legal proceedings against the NHL in return for approval of an amendment to league by-laws that will allow appeals to referee-imposed suspensions. Lysiak is expected to ask for dismissal of his suit against the league on Monday. His appeal will be heard at the board's meeting Dec. 8.

For the Record

Wimbledon champion John McEnroe was named Tuesday to the 12-man field of January's Masters tennis tournament in New York. Previously earning berths were Jimmy Connors, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Mats Wilander of Sweden.

Rod Carew, the seven-time American League batting champion, resigned with the California Angels late Tuesday. Carew, 38, became a free agent at the end of the 1983 season but was not picked up in the recent draft. His two-year contract will pay him a reported \$1.1 million annually, not including incentive clauses.

Barry Long, a former Winnipeg Jets defenseman with only two weeks of assistant coaching experience, was named coach of the National Hockey League club late Tuesday by General Manager John Ferguson. Long has been a scout for Winnipeg since last summer. Ferguson took over as interim coach after firing Tom Watt two weeks ago.

Transition

BASEBALL

American Leagues

CHICAGO — Acquired Steve Christman, center, from the Cincinnati Reds for Fran

Mullins, infielder. Assisted Cincinnati to Denver of the American Association.

National Leagues

CINCINNATI — Named Gene Dason manager of Wichita of the American Association and Jack Lind manager of Burlington of the Eastern League.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Jeff Little and Andy Ritchie, pitchers.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION — Released Mike Woodson, guard-forward, waived Kevin Leder, forward.

FOOTBALL

ATLANTA — Announced that Alfred Jenkins, wide receiver, was leaving the team for the remainder of the season because of personal problems.

CHICAGO — Signed Gary Lewis, tight end, Bob Flanagan, tight end, Perry Horvath, guard.

Bruce Thornton, defensive end, and Mike

Boss, kicker, to multiyear contracts.

DETROIT — Signed Bobby Lewis and Mike

Head, linebackers, Tim Moore, defensive end,

Tim McCraw, running back, and Steve Tobin,

placekicker.

LOS ANGELES — Signed Stanley Floyd,

running back.

NEW JERSEY — Signed Morris Brown,

tight end, Glenn Iannaccone, quarterback, Larry

Friday, defensive back, Anthony Iorio, offensive

guard, and James Wilcox, punter.

OKLAHOMA — Signed running backs Ben

Cowles and Kyle Stevens, defensive tackle

Ted Vincent, defensive back George Cal-

gaston and defensive end Phil Brumau.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD — Released Ross Yates, center,

from Binghamton of the American Hockey

League.

COLLEGE

CINCINNATI — Announced that Watson

Brown, head football coach, is leaving to be-

come the head coach of Rice.

NCAA — Placed the University of Wisconsin

football program on a one-year probation for

recruiting violations.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Philadelphia 10 3 .250

Boston 9 5 .450 1

New York 8 5 .415 1½

New Jersey 5 5 .500 2½

Washington 5 7 .417 3

Central Division

Atlanta 7 5 .583

Milwaukee 6 5 .545 1

Detroit 6 7 .462 1½

Chicago 4 6 .400 2

Indiana 2 9 .222 4

Cleveland 2 10 .167 5

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Dallas 8 4 .667

Denver 6 4 .600 2

Utah 5 7 .417 3

Houston 5 7 .417 3

Kansas City 5 7 .417 3

San Antonio 2 8 .200 3½

Pacific Division

Los Angeles 9 2 .750

Portland 9 2 .750

Golden State

7 4 .538 2½

Seattle 7 4 .538 2½

San Diego 5 8 .385 4½

Phoenix 4 8 .333 5

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 112, Detroit 108 (Erving 31, Mo-

seley 21, Thomas 22, Laimbeer 19).

Golden State 102, Washington 101 (Carril-

ly 19, Short, M. Johnson 14, Sobers 26, McWilliam

18).

Dallas 118, San Antonio 117 (Asbury 32,

Blackmon 37, Elam 27, Brown 19).

Kansas City 118, San Diego 99 (Drew 24, E.

Johnson 18, Nixon, Hodges 14, Pierce 14).

Houston 118, Phoenix 94 (Raid 22, Bailey 20,

Davis 22, White 18).

Utah 130, Los Angeles 126, OT (Dantley 32,

Griffith 25, McAdoo 31, Abdul-Jabbar, John-

son 17).

Portland 104, Denver 116 (Lewer 22, Mott,

Cooper, Carr, Dreder 20; Vandeweghe 26,

Engstler 24).

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Patrick Division

W L T Pts GF GA

NY Rangers 14 3 3 31 97 76

NY Isles 14 8 8 28 94 78

Philadelphia 12 7 2 24 58

Washington 9 12 0 18 69 80

Pittsburgh 5 13 3 13 63 82

New Jersey 2 18 4 54 102

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